CTOBER 4, 1949

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 64, NO. 52 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

A Convertible Currency

IT WAS a good idea of the Conservatives to call their monetary plan a convertible currency, because that is the title least likely to suggest to the public what it really is. The Canadian dollar which they propose is a dollar which would certainly be capable of being exchanged for any other currency which its holder may desire, because the government is to do nothing to prevent him from so exchanging it; but it is also a dollar which is completely without any guaranteed value in any other currency whatsoever. Its value in terms of other currencies will be determined by demand and supply in the world market, and since this dollar can be used for no other purpose than the purchase of Canadian goods that value will be determined in the long run by the amount of such goods that can be obtained for it. If the price of Canadian goods rises, because the cost of producing them (in Canadian money) has risen, while the world price remains stationary, then the value of the Canadian dollar in terms of foreign money will fall.

Now it has become reasonably apparent in recent years that the price of goods in terms of the domestic currency can be forced up to a very large extent by the demands of the participants in production, and chiefly by those of well organized labor bodies. But that price can be forced up *only in terms of the domestic currency;* the price in terms of foreign currencies can be affected only to a very limited extent, because of the competition of other producers of similar goods—unless of course the exporting country has a monopoly of the product.

If, however, the domestic currency is linked, by a fixed exchange ratio, with other currencies, the price of goods cannot be pushed up even in terms of the domestic currency without also pushing it up in terms of the foreign currencies; and then you have an immediate, or at least an early-operating, check on the disposition of producers to push up prices. Even if the article whose price is pushed up is not an export article, its cost always enters into the cost of export articles, and any widespread rise cannot fail to affect export articles almost as much as domestic. And as the price of export articles rises in terms of foreign currency, the export market inevitably declines. A corrective process is thus put to work, which like all corrective processes may be quite painful but is extremely salutary.

No Check to Prices

WITH a "convertible" currency, which has no exchange link with any other currency, no corrective process like that which has just been described establishes itself. There is nothing, except stern and rigid determination on the part of the currency-managing government, to prevent the domestic price of goods from going on up, and the exchange value of the currency from going on down. It is true that the price of imported goods in terms of the domestic currency must then also rise, but that merely intensifies the demands of producers, and especially of organized labor, for higher wages, which they justify on the ground of increased living costs. As it becomes more and more apparent that the value of money is going to continue going down, people cease to lend it, because they know that what they get back will be worth less than what they lend, and proceed to spend it as fast as it comes to them, by which time the country is well into the clutches of uncontrolled inflation.

Even with linked currencies it is possible for producers' prices to be pushed up in this manner for a year or two with no other effect than a steady shrinkage of exports. When that shrinkage becomes too alarming — as it does fairly speedily in a country like Great Britain which is dependent on large imports of food and raw materials—there is a remedy available, which the British government has just used, namely

(*Continued on Page Five*)

—*Photo by Jim Lynch*

LOCAL HANDICRAFTS linger in many parts of rural Canada. Here Oswald Lester of Dorset, Ontario, carefully finishes a hand-made axe helve with the traditional piece of glass to give proper smoothness.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
Nehru's Statesmanship Kept India in Commonwealth	G. M. Carter	6
Edinburgh Festival "Strangely Maddening"	Virginia Brass	10
Pardon, Your Dollar-Gap's Showing	Mary Lowrey Ross	13
How We Learned Soviets Had the Bomb	Willson Woodside	14
The Right of Freedom of Association	V. C. Phelan	22
Special Problem in Canada for British Exporters	Michael Young	23

General Franco goes fishing in the Straits of Gibraltar, this time entirely for sport. On a famous earlier occasion he ferried his troops across these very waters to carry out the counter-revolution.

As a camera fan he sports Contax, Leica, Rolleiflex and telephotos—souvenirs of Hitler's courting days, maybe?

A tall cool one for the dictator after a hard day's play. His country is suffering from a severe drought.

News: Franco gets a bite. Probably many a languishing opponent would tell the story the other way round.

He is not really going to keep such a small fish. This is bait for a bigger.

DICTATOR —AT PLAY

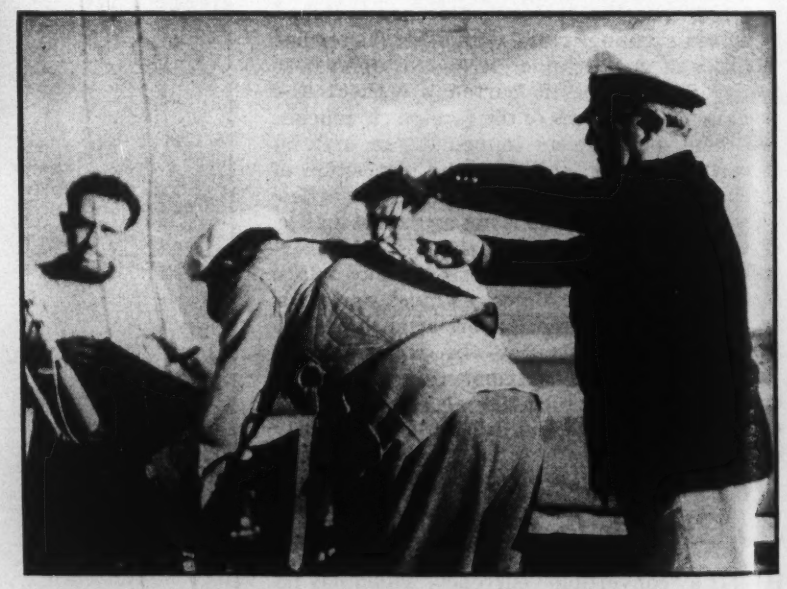
By Egerton Smythe

SATURDAY NIGHT is not much impressed with the benignity of the Spanish dictator, but it does believe that informal photographs, or any photographs, of him are sufficiently rare to make these of some interest. Correspondents in Madrid have often commented on Franco's most undictatorlike habit of half-obscuring himself even when he is having his picture taken.

In a set of photos printed recently in Spain's most widely-circulated magazine he is found standing in the second row, or partly hidden behind someone else; and in a dark brown uniform outshone by the resplendent white of the high officers accompanying him. On another recent occasion Franco appeared at a highly formal reception with a rip in his general's waist-sash awkwardly mended by his batman.

GIVEN neither to strutting and posturing, like Mussolini, nor to frequent long and fanatical harangues, like Hitler, Franco's rule has a much less personal touch. This "narrow-minded tyrant", as Churchill describes the Spaniard in his memoirs, is nevertheless a shrewd and cunning ruler who so exasperated Hitler with his bargaining on at least one occasion that the latter told Mussolini: "Rather than go through that again, I would have three or four teeth pulled out!"

—Photos by Baron



The Generalissimo ties up one of his subjects. This photo was entitled: "A rare picture of any dictator."

Someone is clumsy with the bait. Note the barber-chair effect, with adjustable foot-rests, for big game fishing.

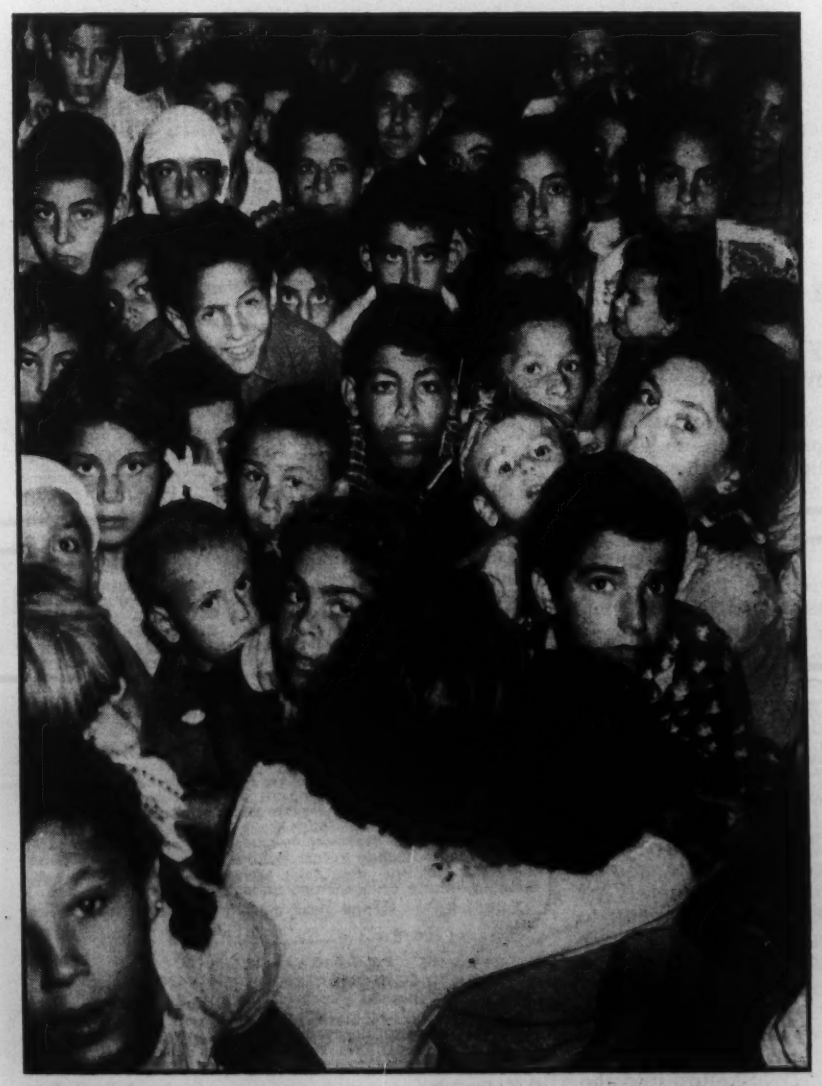
Franco is described as soft-voiced, brown-eyed, short and plump. He speaks in staccato sentences, smiles rarely.

No home, no shelter. An old Arab, one of thousands of refugees from the part of Palestine which has become the state of Israel. Many have lived a year in the open, thousands have died.

Two-thirds of the Arab refugees are children under 18. Ten per cent are pregnant or nursing mothers, nearly as many aged or sick.

Red Crescent (Arab Red Cross) and U.N. workers plan anti-malarial measures.

Food arrives at last, from United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.



What to do with children, with no community restraints, no home, no school, is problem any parent will appreciate.

800,000 ARAB REFUGEES PALESTINE'S D.P.'s

By Willson Woodside

THE provision of a state in Palestine for three quarters of a million Jewish D.P.'s has created the tragic problem of three quarters of a million Arab D.P.'s. Unorganized, unarmed and abandoned by their leaders, many fled their villages during the fighting last year, while others were expelled by the Jewish forces.

Half of the refugees are now camped in what remains of Arab Palestine, while the rest have crossed into neighboring Arab countries. Some food and stores have been provided by the British government, the United Nations, the Red Cross and the American Quakers; and local Arab volunteers have helped as they could. But this relief has been late and little, and many of the old and the young have perished.

THERE has been little intimation in official Israeli circles that the Arabs, whose rights were guaranteed in the U.N. Partition Plan, will be allowed to return to their homes; and indeed, these have in many cases been occupied already by new Jewish immigrants. A Jewish-Arab peace conference in Lausanne, Switzerland has been stalemated for months over the refugee question. The only concession offered by the Israeli delegates is the acceptance of the 200,000 refugees crowded into the Gaza strip (bordering on Egypt), provided that this Arab territory be given to Israel.

—United Nations Photos

First step taken by U.N. field teams in refugee areas was to disinfect all new arrivals with D.D.T. spray.

British rushed large numbers of Army tents from Suez, tens of thousands have lived in them an entire year.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Constitution Remake

We Have To Find Acceptable Means Of Creating Amending Machinery

"THIS session will be known as the constitutional session," John Diefenbaker, P.C. member for Lake Centre, predicted last week in the Debate on the Throne Speech. The announcement in the Speech that the government proposed to take steps to bring the constitutional machinery of Canada into harmony with its status as an autonomous nation has set loose a series of sharp reactions in political and legal circles right across the country. Before the smoke of controversy grows any thicker it may be worth while to try to lay bare the nub of the matter so as to be able to follow later developments with greater clarity.

The program of the government affects both the *interpretation* of the constitution and the *amendment* of the constitution. Ever since 1867 a certain amount of the power and authority for doing both has rested at Westminster. For many years the Imperial government has rubber-stamped any request for amendments of the constitution which have emanated from Canada through the proper channels and in the prescribed or traditional fashion.

It cannot, therefore, be contended that any more than formal power in this field has been retained in Westminster. All that remains is to find acceptable means of creating in Canada the machinery for amending the Canadian constitution. The British authorities have long made it clear that they will be delighted not to have to carry such a responsibility any longer.

The *interpretation* of the constitution, however, is quite another matter. As every lawyer knows, judicial interpretation takes on at times a legislative coloration. Dr. O. D. Skelton put it neatly in 1935: "Theoretically the courts merely decide what the law is and do not make law. But, inevitably, at the end of a long period of time it is found that the constitution is different from what it was at the beginning."

In effect, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has made laws for the people of Canada. Indeed, one great British jurist somewhat complacently praised an equally eminent colleague for having settled just what the constitution of Canada really meant. I have not the original source by me, but in an article by P. D. Ross, the late publisher of the Ottawa *Journal*, printed in that paper on February 6, 1943, the following passage occurs:

"Judges of the Imperial Privy Council have been very supercilious about the Supreme Court of Canada; have even congratulated themselves on their superiority. One of the Privy Council judges, Lord Haldane, in a memoir of a brother judge, Lord Watson, wrote: 'He was an Imperial judge of the first order . . . He completely altered the tendency of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada. In a series of masterly judgments he expounded and established the real constitution of Canada.'"

P. D. Ross's comment on the quotation was laconic. "Very kind of him," he said.

A whole book could be compiled summarizing adverse and complimentary references to the contribution made by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to the history of Canada. As an offset to the quotation above, one might cite a dozen tributes of gratitude to the Privy Council for "the help of the great lawyers" in clearing up constitutional confusions, as V. Evan Gray phrased it in the *Canadian Bar Review*, Vol. xvii, 1939.

•

Empire Consciousness

London Privy Council Influenced By Imperial Responsibilities

IF THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had done no more than bring the wealth of their great legal experience to bear on the interpretation of statutes, and had not acted also as a referee, the task of finding an acceptable Canadian substitute would not be so difficult. With all due respect to them, as Prime Minister St. Laurent put it last Friday, it is his belief—a belief shared by many—that "it is possible for us to find and develop in this country as great jurists as they happen to be."

Indeed, having in mind the limited knowledge of federal systems and of the peculiar problems of a bi-cultural country like Canada possessed by most Britishers, we can probably anticipate a more sensitive and accurate interpretation of the Canadian constitution in the future than we have had in the past. Some

—Portrait by Ballard of Eaton's

NO SIGNIFICANT military power stands behind Canada's adherence to the North Atlantic Treaty in the opinion of General H.D.G. Crerar, distinguished wartime commander of Canada's overseas Army. This situation, he thinks, should be corrected immediately.

staunch Canadians, by no means anti-Imperialists, have felt as P. D. Ross did in the article cited above:

"One suspects that Lord Justice Watson, in pondering cases from Canada—appeals by Canadian provinces against doings of the Dominion government—sincerely intended to be impartial, but was unconsciously thinking too much of Imperial responsibilities . . . unconsciously he adopted the role of a guardian of British minorities. A hawk was after British chickens. A shotgun was the proper thing."

And P. D. Ross added: "This nation has suffered grievously by such judgments in London. They failed entirely to realize that Canada had risen to national structure. They looked on Canada as a more or less necessary geographical jumble which continued to need careful supervision by impartial minds in the home land."

Be that as it may, Westminster has been an umpire as well as a court of clarification, and some Canadian minorities are wondering if the new umpire will be as fair as the old.

•

The Detached View

Can Canadian Supreme Court Be As Impartial As Privy Council?

THIS point about the Judicial Committee as referee between Dominion and Provincial governments was brought out effectively by Opposition Leader George Drew who made on the Supreme Court bill one of his most admirable speeches since arriving at Ottawa. "Apart from the function of the Privy Council as an appeal tribunal in civic matters, affecting individuals or corporations", he said, "there is the immensely important place occupied by the Privy Council as an independent tribunal interpreting our constitution in cases where there is a difference of opinion between the Dominion and Provincial governments as to the effect of the constitution and as to some aspects of their rights and responsibilities or the respective fields of their administrative duties."

The implication is that a Canadian court of final appeal might not be so independent or impartial. Selected and appointed by the national government and sitting at Ottawa, the judges might not take such a detached view as would the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council at Westminster, (St. Laurent stoutly denied this). The experience of the United States is usually cited in this connection.

The Supreme Court of the United States, federally appointed, has interpreted the constitution broadly in the direction of national rights. The constitution of the United States originally emphasized state rights, but the effect of interpretation has shifted the balance toward national rights: in Canada, with a final court of appeal elsewhere, we began with a constitution giving Ottawa residuary powers, but the trend, for many years at least, has been to enhance provincial powers.

•

The "Contract Theory"

"Rule Of Unanimity" Would Make Our Constitution Unworkable

IN SETTING UP machinery in Canada to amend the constitution, and in its anxiety to placate provincial minorities, the national Government will have to be very careful that it does not swallow any of the preposterous versions of the "contract theory" that are flourishing again now that the constitution is under discussion. Premier Duplessis has by now convinced himself that the Fathers of Confederation never intended a federal union at all, but had a looser collection of autonomous provinces in mind. There have been those who have urged that the constitution is one and indivisible, and that it should not be amended in the slightest particular without consulting—some say without *obtaining the approval of*—all the provinces!

But that would be fatal. For eighty years the national government has been able to obtain necessary amendments concerning the purely federal aspects of the constitution merely by an address of both houses of parliament to Westminster. To introduce now a method which required consultation with the provinces—even worse if *agreement* was specified—on all such matters would be a very backward step. "The acceptance of the general rule of unanimity would give us the most rigid and unworkable constitution in the world," Dr. Skelton told the Committee studying the constitution in 1935. He agreed that safeguards were necessary respecting those parts of the constitution affecting minority rights, "but they can be effected without petrifying the rest of the constitution."

Passing Show

FREEDOM, says Mr. George Orwell, "is the right to say that two and two make four." That is only part of it; it is worthless without the right to say that two and two make five.

•

One of our far-flung correspondents reports from Haines, Alaska, that a saloon there displays a notice reading: "Please do not attempt to stand up while the room is in motion."

•

Short Poem on Devaluation of the Pound Sterling

Cripps
Trips.

•

Gold is where you find it, but its price isn't.

•

This Los Angeles woman who breaks out in a rash whenever her husband's name is mentioned is probably a sister to the woman who has hives every time her husband calls her Honey.

•

CBC WILL BROADCAST CANADA GEESE HONKS
—Montreal *Gazette* heading.

We thought they were doing that already, on some of the musical programs.

•

In some countries you are not allowed to

talk about your religion. In some others you are allowed to, but you don't.

•

Come on, gents, take a chance on the big prizes and help Quebec pay its school-teachers!

•

The coal miners in the U.S. are determined to get their pensions even if they have to dig no coal until they are old enough for them.

•

Winnipeg has a street that is too wide; pedestrians can't get across it in one light. But who cares about pedestrians?

•

The British Museum has issued a pamphlet on what to do on finding a dead whale. The answer is presumably, send it to the British Museum.

•

Lucy says the first prize at her Canasta party is going to be an adding machine.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

EDITORIAL BOARD

M. R. SUTTON ..... Publisher
B. K. SANDWELL ..... Editor-in-Chief
P. M. RICHARDS ..... Managing Editor

JOHN YOCOM, *Asst. Managing Editor*; HERBERT McMANUS, *Assistant Editor*; WILLSON WOODSIDE, *Foreign Editor*; WILFRID EGGLESTON, *Ottawa Editor*; JAY MILLER, *Washington Editor*; BERNICE COFFEY, *Women's Editor*; MARY LOWREY ROSS, *Film Editor*; PHYLLIS ARCHER, *Copy Editor*; PAUL DUVAL, *Art Editor*; MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT, *Food Editor*; PETER DONOVAN, *London Correspondent*; RODNEY GREY, *Asst. Financial Editor*; JOHN M. GRANT, *Mining Editor*; GEORGE GILBERT, *Insurance Editor*; JOHN L. MARSTON, *London Financial Correspondent*; HAZEL G. WATSON, *Editorial Secretary*; C. N. FOY, *Advertising Mgr.*

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issue price, 10c per copy.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not permit reproduction or condensation of any of its contents (which are fully protected by copyright) by any "digest" magazine.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance — and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; D. W. Turnbull, C.A. Secretary-Treasurer and Comptroller.

C. T. Croucher, Business Manager
John F. Foy, Circulation Manager

MONTREAL, Birks Bldg; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13: 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England: 42 Maiden Lane, W.C. 2.

Vol. 64, No. 52 Whole No. 2945

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

the remedy of re-linking the currency to foreign currencies at a lower level. With the convertible currency as Mr. Drew expounds it there is no prompt remedy; export goes on because the exchange rate falls as the domestic price rises, and as imports become dearer (in domestic money) the pressure for domestic prices to rise yet further becomes worse.

The only remedy is either to reduce the supply of money, by clamping down on credit, intensifying taxation, and generally making it difficult or impossible for business to go on employing workers at the prevailing wage rate, or alternately to use the government's authority to compel the workers to take lower wages *before* prices have been reduced, with the assurance that prices will eventually fall; we cannot quite see a Canadian government using this latter method.

A currency that is convertible into other currencies at a known fixed rate, because it is redeemable in free gold, is an excellent thing; unfortunately it is at the moment unobtainable. A currency that is convertible only in the sense that the government does not prohibit you from getting whatever price the outside world will pay for it seems to us, in the present circumstances, a very dangerous business and a sure invitation to trouble.

Who's For the Jail?

IT IS our estimate that under the provisions of the Liquor Control Act of Ontario about one-third of the population of that province is liable to the punishment of one month in jail without the option of a fine.

Section 98 (1) says: "No person shall knowingly sell *or supply* liquor to a person under the age of 21 years." The sole exception to this is "for medicinal purposes only."

Section 119 says: "Every person who violates any provision of subsection 1 of Section 98 . . . shall for the first offence be imprisoned for not less than one month nor not more than three months, and for a second or subsequent offence be imprisoned for not less than four months nor more than twelve months."

A husband aged 21 years and one month, who supplies liquor to his wife, aged 20 years and eleven months, is liable to one month's imprisonment without the option of a fine. Liquor includes sherry, and supplying includes not only supplying for drinking purposes, but supplying for any purpose whatever, so that the husband in question *must* be sent to jail if it be proved that he supplied the wife in question with sherry for cooking purposes, or a tablespoonful of beer for making a Welsh rarebit in accordance with a rather commonly employed recipe. Neither a Welsh rarebit nor sherry in the soup is "for medicinal purposes," but they are both very tasty foods.

We do not know whether the husband who, having cooked the soup or the rarebit himself, places it before his wife for her consumption, she still being only 20 years and eleven months old, is "supplying" her with liquor or not, because we have never been able to figure out whether a soup containing sherry and a rarebit containing a tablespoonful of beer are liquors.

Another interesting question is whether leaving the sherry in an unlocked cupboard constitutes supplying. It certainly constitutes placing the sherry at the disposal of the person who has access to the cupboard, but it is possible that the courts (which try to be as sane as the law will allow them) would be reluctant to convict for merely not locking the cupboard, when they would be compelled to convict for an actual handing of the bottle.

It is all very well to say that these transactions take place in the privacy of the home and are therefore not likely to be prosecuted. The fact remains that a malicious policeman, or even a quite honest policeman wanting to make an easy case against an immigrant who does not happen to be a member of the Bar Association or the local golf club (and who is probably quite unaware that in Ontario he must not supply sherry to an under-age wife), might bring such a case into court, and the court *could not refuse to convict and send to jail.*

In Quebec, where the law is relatively sane, provision is made for the precise type of case which we have in mind, but that is because in Quebec the welfare of the young is supposed to be primarily the province of the parents or guardians and not that of the all-snooping state.

QUEBEC EDUCATION?

The Quebec law makes the age of lawful use of liquor 20, not 21, and provides that "Nevertheless, if such delivery be made to any one person mentioned above by his relatives or by any other person having charge of him, and if it be made gratuitously, it shall not constitute an offence."

A Great Westerner

ONE of the great figures of Western Canada has passed away in the person of Chief Justice Horace Harvey of Alberta, who was a practising member of the Bar of the Northwest Territories in 1892, and a member of the Supreme Court of the Territories in 1904, before the province of Alberta was called into existence. He saw the population between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountain Divide rise from less than 100,000 to 1,650,000, and great and famous cities rise where the camps of the buffalo-hunters had clustered a few years before he arrived. He was one of the little group of men of strong mind and character who built the institutions of the West and got them working, and his own stature grew with the land in which he lived and served. His name has been attached to many of the most famous, and most admirable, judgments delivered in Canada in the last half-century.

Flouting of "Flaunt"

WE ARE getting on very nicely, thank you, with our campaign for the correct use of "flout" and "flaunt." Mr. William Gray of 339 Beresford Avenue, Toronto, was the first of a dozen or more alert readers to send in the clipping of a Letter to the Editor in the Toronto *Star* which complained that during a recent Liberal régime in Ontario "the reform element of the party was flaunted" (which of course could have been true, but was not at all what the writer meant, as the context clearly showed), and Mr. Gray has received the promised dollar. Mr. Gordon E. Garside, 10162-113th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, has sent us the religious editorial from the Edmonton *Bulletin* of Saturday, Sept. 17, which states that if a man chooses to sin "he immediately flaunts the will of God," and Mr. Garside has also been appropriately rewarded for his help towards the purification of the language.

Our conviction is that even religious editorials should be written in acceptable English. Whether that is a demand that can properly be made concerning Letters to the Editor we are not so sure, but we will continue for a while to pay one dollar for the first clipping of each such error in a Canadian periodical even if it occurs in the Letters department.

"Sir Douglas"

WHEN Canada, in a fit of pique about the social-climber behavior of certain ladies whose husbands had been given titles during the first world war, decided to ask His Majesty to confer no more titles on resident Canadians, this country was very far from being as active and important a force in international relations as it is today. One consideration which might perhaps have weighed against that decision was not present to the minds of Canadian voters and politicians. That consideration is the fact that as a result of the decision Canadians sent abroad to represent their country cannot be vested with the dignity and prestige which unquestionably come from the possession of publicly certified rank in an ancient order of chivalry.

The other day Mr. Leon Seiler, a U.S. Treasury official, was led by a very natural error into referring to the Canadian Finance Minister as Sir Douglas Abbott, just after a perfectly correct reference to Sir Stafford Cripps. We are not especially anxious to have a title conferred on Mr. Abbott, and he probably is not especially anxious for it himself; but the incident does suggest to us that without question the prestige of Canada's delegations to conferences of the Washington sort would be greater if it were possible for one or two of their members to wear a handle on their names. Americans and other outsiders cannot be blamed if it puzzles them to know why, Canada being a monarchical country, and every other monarchical member of the Commonwealth being in the habit of honoring its most distinguished citizens (and some others) with titles, no Canadian ever turns up anywhere with anything more distinctive than a Mr., a Dr., or a Col.

Opening Parliament

THERE is real dignity and a magnificent sense of tradition about the ceremonies at the opening of a new session of Parliament. Some attempt is made to invest them with a show of pageantry in keeping with the historical frame of reference in which they belong. The Governor-General with his lady drives up to the Parliament Buildings with a motor-cycle escort which, it must be admitted, smacks of Chicago rather than Westminster. A guard of honor of all the three services is drawn up in front of the Peace Tower and gives a Royal Salute with admirable and impressive precision.

A salute of 19 guns is fired nearby. It is all very good as far as it goes, and a small crowd of Ottawans regularly gather in the beautiful sunshine to watch the very brief proceedings.

But we wonder why the authorities do not make more of this opportunity for splendid and significant ceremony. There are very few capitals in the world with a better setting for pageantry than Ottawa. Parliament Hill provides, at the foot of the Peace Tower, a stage which any theatrical impressario must envy. With a little more thought and imagination the Governor-General's rare state visits to Parliament could be made into magnificent ceremonies. And there is very reason why they should be. There is every reason for carrying to the people outside the sense of history and tradition which the parliamentary forms preserve inside.

These forms are meticulously observed session after session. To Canada's wiser statesmen, among whom both the last and the present Prime Ministers must certainly be included, they have meant a good deal. Mr. King was more than once at pains to explain to his fellow-members what they were all about. The explanation should perhaps be repeated more often. We doubt if some of the back-benchers in this or any other parliament have ever stopped to think about them; and they would be very much better parliamentarians if they did.

It is for example superficially quaint and meaningless that the new Speaker, having led the Commons to the Senate Chamber in response to the Governor-General's somewhat imperious summons, should stand at the Bar and address the Governor-General in these terms:—

"May it please Your Excellency . . . . The Commons, whose servant I am, ... through me, humbly claim all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, access to Your Excellency's person at all reasonable times, and that their proceedings may receive from Your Excellency the most favorable consideration."

But the debates of the House of Commons would be more real and more serious if the members were more fully aware of all the history of parliamentary institutions which is summed up in that brief speech. No more solemn reminder of their responsibilities could be given to those who have the understanding to grasp it.

One also laments that the old habit by which women attended the opening in evening dress and men for the most part in morning dress should have been abandoned. The color which should be predominant at such significant ceremonies has become subdued, and with it we have lost something of real value. The dignity which should be inspiring has become a little drab.

We are fortunate that the Governor-General and Lady Alexander preserve that bearing of unself-conscious dignity which some of us have lost. No one who saw it will quickly forget the grace and charm of the curtsey which Lady Alexander dropped to her husband when he had taken his seat on the Throne. It was one gesture which was entirely worthy of the occasion.

Of Occupations

CANDIDATES for the House of Commons are required to place their name, residence and occupation on the ballot paper. In the Parry Sound-Muskoka riding, in which there was fear lest the more illiterate and less Scottish voters might not be able to distinguish between Mr. J. M. Macdonnell and Mr. W. K. McDonald, the latter managed to identify himself by putting down "Wilfrid Bucko McDonald of Sundridge, Hockey Player". We do not know what Mr. Macdonnell put down, but obviously none of the conventional descriptions of his present occupation—"gentleman", "retired financier" etc.,—would do much in the way of vote-getting in a rural constituency, and it is highly possible that Mr. McDonald's boasted trade had something to do with his success.

It may be that Mr. Macdonnell will look for a more appealing designation when he next seeks the votes of the electors; and if Mr. McDonald can get away with "hockey player" we do not see why Mr. Macdonnell should not put himself down as "philanthropist". It may not be a very lucrative occupation, but we doubt whether hockey playing is now the source of any substantial part of Mr. McDonald's income.

ADVICE TO THE LOVE-WORN

("Among the complaints in a suit for divorce by Mrs. James——is that her husband refuses to kiss her, saying that kissing is unsanitary."—Detroit *Free Press.*)

CUSTOM has agreed for ages that "salutes" are
but the gages
That a man may have for wages when he entertain a miss;
When his cheek and brow grow ashen due to unacknowledged passion
It has always been his fashion to declare it with a kiss.

Thus since eras prehistoric, Babylonian, then Doric,
Though it *might* be allegoric, still it was the thing to do;
Back when knighthood was in flower he would meet her 'neath a bower
And would speedily endow her with a kiss, or even two.

Men for years have wiped the traces of tempestuous embraces
From their scarlet-studded faces, never thinking on it more;
It has always gone with wooing and with billing and with cooing—
Nearly everyone was doing it. Alas, those days are o'er!

Now this form of recreation meets the Age of Sanitation,
And the art of osculation is enduring an eclipse:
You are liable to infection after labial connection,
So refuse in self-protection to accept the proffered lips!

J. E. P.

Nehru's Statesmanship, Above All Else, Kept India In The Commonwealth

By GWENDOLEN M. CARTER

The coming visit to Ottawa of Pandit Nehru, one of the most interesting and widely-respected of world figures, lends particular interest to this estimate of his leadership in India and of the reasons why India stayed in the Commonwealth.

Miss Carter, formerly well-known in Toronto and now associate professor of government at Smith College, has just returned from an extended trip around the Commonwealth, meeting the leaders and studying the problems of the other dominions.

FEW events of this year have more potential significance than India's decision to remain a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Since the fall of Singapore smashed the pattern of Western domination in Asia, most Asiatic countries have been in turmoil, torn by internal disturbances and anti-foreign in their attitude. In contrast, India, which may become the greatest of Asiatic powers, is today stable and has freely chosen continued association with countries of Western origin, within the family relationship of the Commonwealth.

It would be a mistake, of course, to believe that all groups in India are wholeheartedly behind the decisions made public at the Prime Ministers' Conference in London last April. Both the Socialists and Communists in India bitterly oppose the tie with the Commonwealth which they maintain makes India a "pawn of the Anglo-American bloc in its world-wide struggle with the Soviet Union."

Indian Socialists and Communists even go so far as to preach economic self-sufficiency to a country many of whose people are existing below the level of subsistence; and justify the sacrifices they demand by the argument of freeing India from any dependence on Western powers.

Playing thus skilfully on the theme of nationalism, Indian Socialist and Communist leaders have influence far beyond their immediate followers, for many of the dominant Congress party are susceptible to nationalist propaganda. Moreover, some fear that if the Socialists and Communists become associated in the popular mind with the most extreme nationalist program, the Congress party might lose the position of leadership of the Indian masses which it gained in the long struggle for Swaraj (independence).

It is all the more remarkable, therefore, that Pandit Nehru was successful in his efforts to keep India within the Commonwealth. It is true that the Prime Ministers of other Commonwealth countries made the way easier by declaring that India could be a member of the Commonwealth, whose symbol of association is the Crown, at the same time that India itself becomes a republic in whose internal and external affairs the Crown will play no part.

Realistic Decision

This is one of those realistic decisions for which the British people are justly famous. The formula itself may well confuse anyone who tries to analyze it in wholly logical terms. But no one in touch with Indian opinion could believe that anything other than a republic would have been acceptable to the Indian people; while few can believe that India's desire to remain a member of the Commonwealth should have been thwarted because it is to be a republic.

But why, ask many people, should India's leaders have wanted to keep it in the Commonwealth? One fact which is surprising to a visitor to India is the strength of pro-British sentiment in many quarters. Indians are apt to say, "We never thought the British would keep their word and give India independence. But they did! If only the French and Dutch would learn that this is the way to good relations." Others told me "Gandhi always said 'Hate the system but love the people'. It was not difficult for us to appreciate the good qualities of the British when we no longer had to fight against them as masters."

Even more important than this is the degree to which educated Indians welcome the British heritage as an integral part of Indian life. English common law is at the base of the Indian legal system; the British parliamentary system is embodied in Indian political institutions. Much of the pattern of Indian education, especially at the higher levels, is drawn from British models. English itself remains the language of higher instruction although the schools naturally will use the home language of their students as the primary medium of instruction.

Many people in New Delhi, who have watched the developments of the past two years since India received independence as a member of the Commonwealth, feel, however, that the crucial factor in the decision to remain within the family group was a more personal one. They believe that it was the experience of easy, friendly, informal working together with the representatives of other Commonwealth countries which was the decisive factor in the decision of India's leaders.

No one would deny, though, that the dominant figure in India's decision to stay within the Commonwealth, as in almost everything else in India, is Pandit Nehru. What would happen in India without him is hard to imagine for Nehru provides both a popular figure who commands the devoted allegiance of the masses, and an imaginative leader who sees farther and more clearly than most of his contemporaries.

Great Experience

Talking to Pandit Nehru is a great experience. My first impression was of charm and graciousness as the slight figure in a loose Indian gown came forward to meet me. But almost at once it was what Pandit Nehru said which gripped me. Here is a man who talks easily and naturally of philosophy and history, who can bring the perspective of the great events of the past to bear on the happenings of the present.

"It is not always the developments which command the centre of the stage which are in fact the most significant," he said. "Think how the French Revolution caught everyone's attention while the Industrial Revolution, which ultimately had far greater effect, passed almost unnoticed." Later, thinking over the profundity of the remark, I wondered whether there is not a modern parallel in the degree to which we are obsessed by "the Communist menace" and oblivious to the gigantic changes which are coming with the spread of technology to Asia.

Faced with the responsibilities of governing the world's most populous united state, Pandit Nehru gives the impression of taut, nervous strength coupled with inner calm. He is too sensitive not to feel the implications in human terms of whatever decisions the government makes; but also too realistic not to know that the government must take drastic action to meet India's huge and critical problems.

The person most commonly designated as "the man of action" in the Indian government, however, is Sardar Patel, the Minister of the Interior. It is he who carried through the extraordinarily rapid absorption of the Indian princedoms into the united state of India, a consolidation accomplished without the use of force except in Hyderabad and, of course, Kashmir, whose future is still unsettled.

Man of Few Words

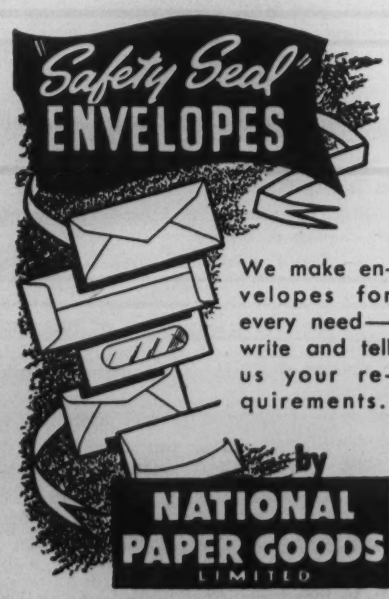
Patel's reputation is that of a man of few words but inflexible will. Yet Sardar Patel is the most delightful of hosts, quick with a joke and responsive to the lightest quip. When he stops smiling, however, it is easy to gauge the quality of his decisiveness from the sharpness of the lines cut deep in his face.

It used to be said that Nehru and Patel were antagonists: Nehru sympathetic to the broad, social ideals of the left; Patel, the upholder of the conservative right. If it were ever true that they were sharply divided and potential rivals, this has no longer been the case since Gandhi's death. Both men are too well aware of the threat to Indian unity from the extreme parties of both the right and the left—the reactionary Hindu group from which came Gandhi's murderer, and the revolutionary organization of the Communists—to feel that any but a moderate, realistic program based on India's most urgent needs is feasible.

Moreover, only their own close working together can provide an inner core of unity to the Indian government. Patel, himself 76 though extraordinarily vigorous, realizes that the 59-year-old Nehru is the great hope for bringing India through this

(*Continued on next page*)

A Letter from a Lady
The paper is noticed before the letter is read.
Cameo Stationery smart and stylish, Economical too.
In the box or by the quire. All styles and sizes.
CAMEO Stationery
Styled by BARBER-ELLIS


"Safety Seal" ENVELOPES
We make envelopes for every need—write and tell us your requirements.
by
NATIONAL PAPER GOODS LIMITED

HAMILTON - ONTARIO
Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver

FOR UNITED KINGDOM TOURING
A.A. MORRIS & WOLSELEY P.V.O.A.
HIRE CARS—DRIVE YOURSELF

Cost Including Insurance	Per day.	3 days.	1 week.	14 days.	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.
Under 10 h.p.	£2.10. 0.	£7.	£12.	£22.	£40.	£75.	£110.
10 h.p. & over	£3.	£8.	£15.	£25.	£45.	£85.	£125.
Surcharge for Continental Touring		£5.	£5.	£10.	£10.	£10.	

INSURANCE & REPAIR GUARANTEE INCLUDED : PETROL & OIL EXTRA

Special Petrol allowance for Overseas Visitors. Cars meet on arrival.

THE HASLEMERE MOTOR CO. LTD.
"Morris House"
Station Road, Aldershot
Hants

No excess mileage charge. No mileage limit.

MEMBERS OF THE TRAVEL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
'Phone: Aldershot, England, 581 Telegrams: MORSERVICE, Aldershot, England

THE ONLY RAILWAY SERVING ALL TEN PROVINCES

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

NICE GOING

Comfort is the word for Canadian National travel. Whether you ride in coach or parlor car, you enjoy roomy armchair ease as the miles speed smoothly by. Stretch your legs when so minded, by a stroll to the smoking compartment or dining car. The hours pass swiftly and pleasantly. You arrive refreshed — when you go Canadian National.

Mealtimes are a delight in Canadian National's inviting dining cars. Your favourite dishes, temptingly prepared, are deftly served in a cheerful, friendly atmosphere.

You'll sleep soundly in the soothing quiet of Canadian National night-travel accommodations, berths or rooms . . . air-conditioned for your comfort. Travel by train for dependable, all-weather service.

CANADIAN NATIONAL

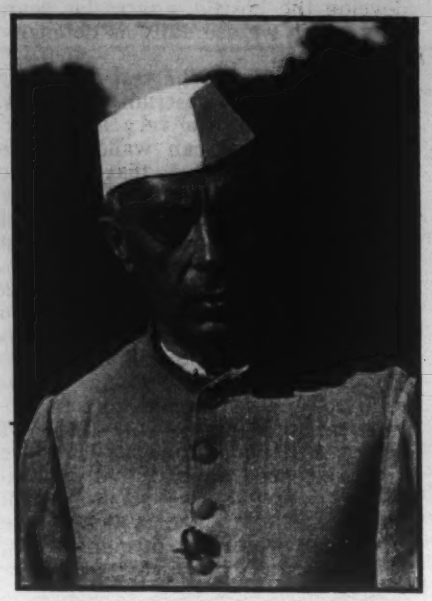
formative period of its development.

A third impressive and delightful figure is the Governor-General, Shri C. Rajagopalachari, whom the Indians call *Rajaji*, as they called Gandhi *Gandhiji*—the *ji* being a mark of respect and affection. Rajaji has a puckish quality of humor, delights in an argument, and has a warm, human quality which endears him to anyone he meets. As Governor-General, he is a true "father of his country", as ready to lecture his fellow-countrymen on their failings as to comfort them in times of trouble.

These three—Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, and Rajaji—and certain other members of the government like the gracious and attractive Rajkamari Amrit Kaur, a princess in her own right who is now Minister of Health, form an impressive group of leaders for India. But few countries demand more from their leaders, or face as many problems.

Along with Pakistan, India has suffered one of the greatest mass migrations of history, much of it carried out under conditions of indescribable violence. There are refugee camps outside all the major cities; refugee bazaars crowd the sidewalks of Delhi and even the government centre of New Delhi.

Hanging over India is the threat of starvation, and half of India's foreign exchange is going into the purchase of food. Even so, Calcutta suffered this spring the worst famine conditions of any place in the world, with thousands of people lying on the pavements at night, and the death carts making a grim morning round.



A WARM WELCOME is assured to Premier Nehru of the new sister-dominion of India when he visits Ottawa, tentatively October 26-27.

Moreover, nearly ninety per cent of India's people are still illiterate; and the great mass of them live in cramped little villages which may house as many as three thousand people where we would feel three hundred would be crowded.

Yet with all this, there are encouraging signs in India: the sense of purpose of the government; the way in which it is tackling particular projects, such as breaking up some of the big estates in southern India, not merely talking vaguely of future plans; the willingness to use its resources, *e.g.* medical supplies, where they can be most effective rather than spreading them too thin to be of much use to anyone.

It is reassuring, too, to know that Nehru plans to develop industry on a decentralized basis; and that the secular democracy he hopes to build will have no place for communal representation, though the forty million Moslems still in India are welcomed as full citizens of the new state.

In Ten Years

But the most encouraging thing which I heard in India (and it has been reaffirmed by experts outside the country) is that in about ten years, India can become self-sufficient in food, even with an expected four million annual increase in population over and above its present three hundred and fifty million. This would not provide for any improvement in the standard of living and no Indian leader can ultimately be satisfied by it. But in the light of the famines of the past, and of India's loss to Pakistan of the great food producing section of East Bengal, it is an astounding promise.

To bring it about will require efficient means of tapping India's underground water resources to replace the clumsy, wasteful hand- or oxen-worked wheels of today, drainage of swampy lands in eastern India, better seeds and more fertilizer. But all these are within the bounds of possibility.

Even if India can begin to meet its overwhelming economic problems, can it develop an educated, democratic people? Its leaders are among the most cultured in the world, but the ordinary villager knows little, if anything, beyond his immediate district. Can the gap be bridged without the type of indoctrination which the Soviet Union uses? Moreover, can India industrialize without the type of coercion which Stalinism uses?

No one can come away from India without asking these questions, or sure of how they will be answered ultimately. All that is sure is that the present leaders of India, in particular Pandit Nehru, oppose the Soviet type of coercion, that they believe there is a spiritual element in Indian life which may help to neutralize some of the worst effects of industrialism, and feel that knowledge and hard work are the keys to intellectual as well as industrial development.

There is deep concern on the part of some Indian leaders that so many of their people have developed a taste for the products of industrialism before they learned the cost of creating them. But though they realize these difficulties, they have a faith in the destiny of their country, a sense of national mission, which drives them on.

India's leaders are necessarily absorbed with domestic problems; but they are also alert to what is going on internationally, and determined to exert as much influence as possible in shaping events. They want to take over the French and Portuguese *enclaves* in India. With much more intensity, they resent the political and social discrimination against Indians in other countries, notably South Africa but also East Africa. Beyond this, Nehru aims to play an independent role in international affairs, feeling that India's influence for peace can be more effective if the country is not tied too tightly to either of the two so-called blocs.

What does this mean in regard to India's membership in the Commonwealth? It means that for Nehru, as for many Canadians, the essence of the Commonwealth is not commitments but consultation. He welcomes the relationship as a means of maintaining a particularly close, informal contact with other countries holding similar ideals and purposes. What develops out of this continuous consultation depends on India, and on all the other members of the Commonwealth, including Canada.

Style-Perfect Shoes by HARTT

Through fifty-one years of superb shoemanship Hartt Shoes have remained classic in their appeal to well-groomed men.

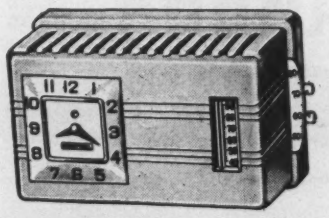
The HARTT Shoe FOR MEN

THE HARTT "TRIPLE"

Ask your retailer for this style in popular demand from coast to coast. Featuring triple soles and latest burgundy shade select calf.

At Better Shoe Stores Across Canada Factory: Fredericton N.B.

Saves fuel while you Sleep



3" by 5"

. . . the

CHRONOTHERM

ELECTRIC CLOCK THERMOSTAT

Sleep in cool comfort every night, and arise to a warm house every morning with Honeywell's beautiful electric clock thermostat which tells time . . . and save fuel!

By automatically lowering temperature during sleeping hours, Chronotherm cuts fuel bills 9½% on an average. Chronotherm can be installed on any automatic heating system in place of your present thermostat. Ask your heating dealer today for full details.

Honeywell

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company Limited
Leaside, Toronto 17, Ontario

Over 54,000 shareholders **own the Bell — and put up much of the money needed to give you telephone service. There are more than twice as many of them as ten years ago.**

Since the war their accumulated investments in Bell stock have increased by nearly one hundred million dollars.

With thousands of applicants still waiting for telephone service, many million dollars more will be needed for new construction. And this money must continue to come from these and other Canadians who are ready to invest their savings in the telephone business.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

FROM A WHEEL-CHAIR

I Watch You Walk

By W. R. O'CONNOR

AS YOU stroll along the street you may not notice me sitting in my hand-controlled car, but I spend many enjoyable hours engaged in the curious hobby of studying your walking habits and those of your friends. You see, I'm a paraplegic, unable to walk because of the spinal injuries I sustained during the war, and I compensate for this disability by walking vicariously with you. When you stub your toe against a curb, I wince, and when you stumble or bump your shoulder against a doorway, I frown with you.

Your gait intrigues me, whether it be the stiff, slow plodding of the aged, or the carefree, jaunty striding of youth. I've seen, and you have too, how some people "walk with stretched-forth necks and wanton eyes, walking and mincing as they go", while others swing, shuffle or swagger as they go about the city streets. Some of you have good pedestrian manners and show a little consideration for the other fellow, but some of you behave boorishly on the sidewalks. Fast-walking young men definitely enjoy the clicking sounds their leather heels make on the sidewalks, while young girls who rush gaily along, seem not to notice the tiny, impatient tattoo of their high heels.

There are those of you who walk in a pigeon-toed manner and those who turn their feet outwards; either method of locomotion is difficult. Others in order to get to their destinations feel that they must lean well forward, stick their "fannies" far out into the breeze, and allow the law of gravity to pull them along. If you're one of these, haven't you noticed that you have to keep going faster and faster in order to prevent yourself from falling?

OR possibly you're one who keeps the eyes cast downward. This is not done usually through any wish to appear demure, nor is it caused by feelings of shyness. Rather, it is due to preoccupation with one's own problems, often most prosaic, and indifference to one's interesting surroundings. If you're one of these people, smarten up chum, for you're missing a great deal. Besides, the person who ambulates in this manner, as though he were studying the ant life in the cracks of the sidewalk, shows poor pedestrian etiquette. It's so difficult to keep from bumping into people, and why should other folks have to keep moving out of *your* way?

And why, oh *why*, do people frown so when they walk? Next time you're out have a look at the citizens you meet on the street. Nine out of ten of them will be wearing the sourest countenances imaginable. Most of them will look as if the stock market had just crashed, or as if they're hurrying off to a particularly sad wake. It's really rather ludicrous. Can walking be so painful, so completely exhausting that people must wear such looks of suffering? Surely walking is, or can be, enjoyable.

Then of course there is the person who not only frowns and stares at the sidewalk intently, but even manages to mutter to himself at the same time. I've observed so many of these individuals, and not yet have I been able to determine just what it is that they're muttering about. If they've really got something to say, why don't they come right out with it? Such a character, whom I have labelled "the anarchist type", always arouses within me the vague fear that he's carrying a bomb in his coat pocket and is hurrying over to the City Hall to do a "job" on the Mayor, the City Council, or even the building itself. ("So what's wrong with *that?*" cries a voice from the rear.)

THE swashbuckler, or "kook" struts as if he were lord of all he surveys. The sidewalks are his, and he has the air of one who knows that the eyes of all other pedestrians must surely be directed toward himself. He is convinced that this is only as it should be, for when he is abroad on the streets it is obvious to this egocentric that there is nothing more wonderful to be seen than himself. The "kook" swaggers along, keeping to the centre of the sidewalk and moving nary an inch to the right or left for anyone. Sometimes one hand is thrust carelessly into a pocket, but more often both arms are swung alternately to shoulder level. These birds are not ex-guardsmen, they're simply would-be glamour boys who are "strictly from hunger".

One "kook" whom we observed cutting a wide swath of pedestrians as he moved down the street, came a well-deserved "cropper". Attracted by a pretty girl who was proceeding down the opposite side of the street, this gay caballero began to stare at her intently. In fact he became so absorbed that he forgot to watch where he was going and walked into a lamppost. His head made a very satisfactory "thunk" as it came in contact with the metal. Gone was the swagger as he walked away holding a handkerchief to his bleeding nose and looking very foolish indeed.

Women are most interesting to watch until they become aware of your stare. Then most of them walk haughtily, but when they're unconscious of your gaze they saunter along carelessly, walking directly into the paths of other pedestrians. They're capricious, erratic and supremely nonchalant. Most ladies are keen window shoppers and it's fun to study their speculative expressions as they pause at almost every shop window to evaluate the merchandise displayed.

Women are genuinely startled when they notice that someone is watching them, but don't let that fool you, brother, for they love it. Some women waddle, others mince, and still others stride like very tall men. Lots of ladies walk belligerently, resembling battleships somewhat as they move determinedly down the street. Rare indeed is that heavenly creature—a girl who walks smoothly, easily and with natural grace. Too many are round-shouldered and hug themselves as they hurry along, and too many seem unable to take steps of a normal size. And far, *far* too many ladies are possessed of that which is the envy of nearly all paraplegics who must sit for long periods of time—the too-well padded rear end.

IT seems that our walking habits reflect our way of life, for if you visit any small town you'll soon see that citizens there walk in a more leisurely and dignified way than do those unfortunates who are geared to the swift tempo of city life. The city worker is harrassed, tense, worried, and he has in fact forgotten how to relax. The small town resident on the other hand, is still comparatively unaffected by the highly competitive, back-stabbing methods of our great metropolitan centres, and he has not yet been forced to develop the hostile, aggressive manners which we use daily as defensive weapons.

But don't blame the rest of society for all your pedestrian misdeeds. You know, you're a very lucky person because you can walk, yet the truth of the matter is that you take it so for granted that you forget to walk correctly. I do not suggest that in order to walk properly you must turn your eyes heaven-ward and proceed along the sidewalk with an ecstatic smile upon your lips as you pound your chest lustily with both fists. I *do* feel though, that you *can* enjoy your routine walking if you want to, and remember, doctors recommend it as one of the finest of exercises. It's *good* for you! Theodore Roosevelt once advised that in conducting our lives we should "walk softly—and carry a big stick". The great man was right in many ways, but I would urge nevertheless that in your actual walking you relax, try to forget your worries for a change. Pull your shoulders back, lift up your head and look at all the beauty around you. Remember that you're the envy of thousands of disabled people, so walk—but walk as if you appreciate your God-given ability.

• •

SPECTATOR

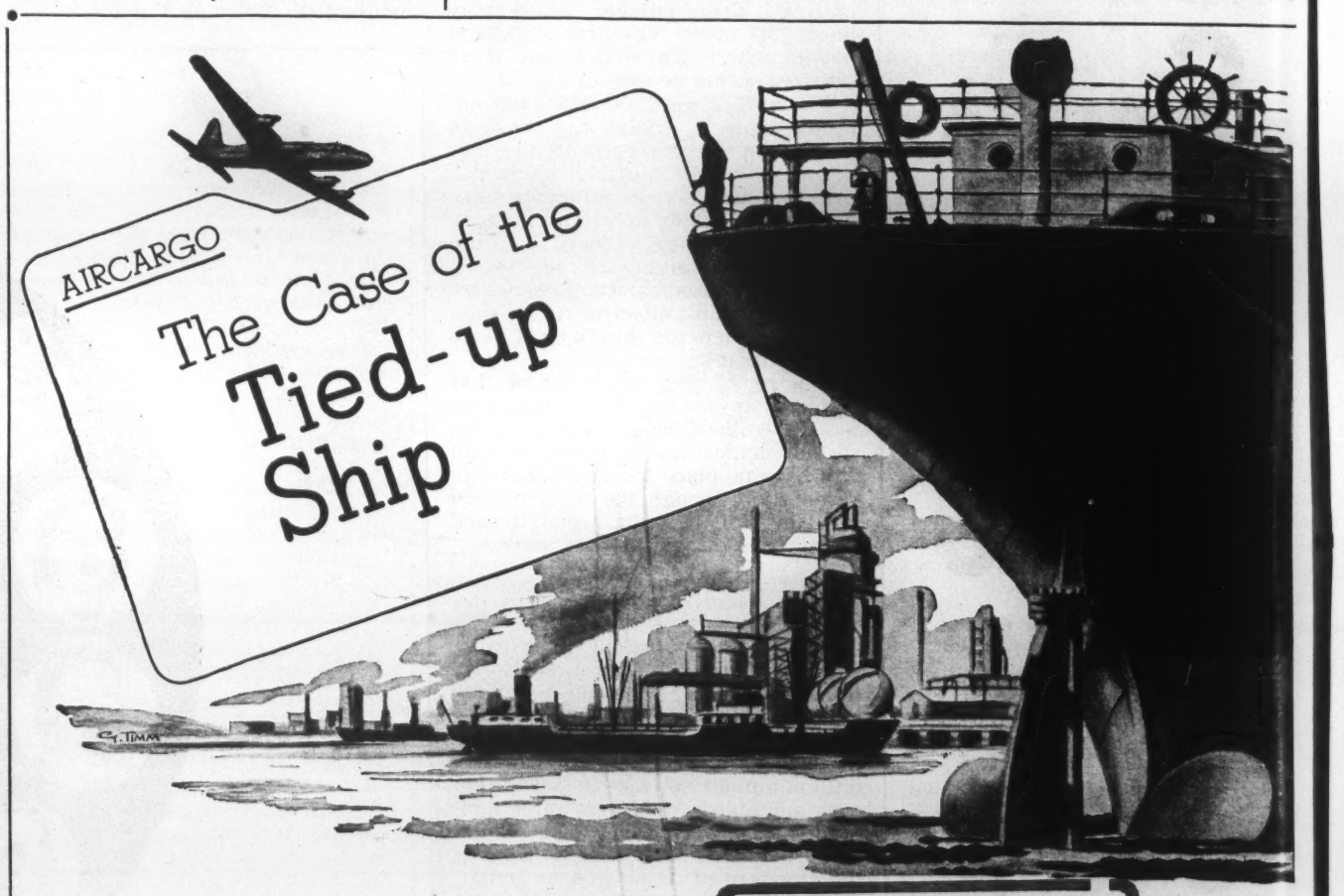
I VIEW their scanty suits with scorn;
I am shocked at the girls on the beach, although
They wear what I, too, might have worn
Twenty years and pounds ago!

MAY RICHSTONE

Famed French composer, Darius Milhaud (seated), relaxes at his California residence with a group of young composers who studied with him this summer. Standing l. to r., Richard Skapik, Santiago, Charles Jones, composer and assistant to Milhaud, James Ringo, New York, and Murray Adaskin, well-known violinist and composer from Toronto.

BERMUDA is
DEEPDENE MANOR
Enjoy the spacious luxury, comfort and congeniality of the most exquisite waterfront estate in Bermuda.
WRITE FOR COMPLETE LITERATURE
DEEPDENE MANOR
CABLES—DEEPDENE BERMUDA SMITH'S PARISH, BERMUDA

AIRCARGO
The Case of the Tied-up Ship



Time saved – Money saved by AIRCARGO

• In the harbor of Aruba, Netherlands West Indies, a ship lay helpless with a broken propeller shaft. The owners estimated that every day their ship was tied up would cost them $3,000. Immediate repair was urgently required. The day after the breakdown occurred, TCA's Montreal office was contacted and arrangements completed for shipping a replacement by air. Early next morning a TCA cargo plane was speeding south with a new shaft. Soon it was in Aruba for installation. Within four days of the time the vessel was made inoperative, repairs were completed. The shipping company estimate that they saved $25,000 by using Aircargo services.

Whether for such emergencies or for regular shipments—whether you deal in heavy, perishable or seasonable goods, in fashions or in pharmaceuticals—you too can benefit from Aircargo services—to speed your shipments, simplify your packaging, widen your markets.

LOW AIRCARGO RATES NOW IN EFFECT

TCA AIRCARGO
Can help YOU too!
For full information, write or phone your nearest TCA office or your Freight Forwarder.

Passenger services throughout Canada, Transcontinental, Gateway-services to the U.S., Trans-Atlantic to Britain and Ireland, Bermuda, Caribbean. Fly the "Maple Leaf Route" with TCA.

Case No. 5 of a Series

TRANS-CANADA Air Lines
INTERNATIONAL • TRANS-ATLANTIC
TRANSCONTINENTAL

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Ukrainian Articles "Puzzling"; Answer Fuller's Criticism

I FOUND the first article by Nicholas Prychodko in your issue of August 9 very interesting. I may say I also find it very puzzling, as I do all articles of that type, so many of which are being written. I am also puzzled as to why editors don't seem to find them puzzling.

Mr. Prychodko, a man of integrity, with first-hand information, tells us that the Russian people have no incentive to defend their life of hunger and terror and concentration camps, that their soldiers lack the will to fight and that the reasons the Germans were driven back to Berlin were the cruelty of Hitler and the Gestapo, our billions of Lend-Lease to Russia, and the heavy bombing by the Allies of Germany.

Now I ask you, why our terrific armament scheme. . . . all to defend ourselves against a poor weak nation like Russia, whose people are waiting to rise up against her and who couldn't fight a defensive war, let alone an offensive one?

Vancouver, B.C. G. A. MORGAN

(We think that our correspondent puts an extreme interpretation on Mr. Prychodko's account of the discontent of the Soviet peoples. The point is that this discontent did not suffice to overthrow the regime even under the supreme stress of the 1941 disaster, that the regime has since strengthened its grip, and from all accounts, continued to build up armaments.—Editor)

R.A.F.'s Falcons

THE AIRMAN shown holding a hooded falcon on page 9 of the Sept. 6 issue of SN is F/Sgt. E. S. Viles, of the R.A.F. Don't you think readers would enjoy knowing what the picture is all about, that the Falcon Unit was an experiment on the part of the Air Ministry, that it was found most successful but too costly, and so was washed out last June?

The picture as it stands doesn't actually convey very much to the layman, does it? I don't know myself, although F/Sgt. Viles has written much on his falcons, and sent me photographs. I have found the subject of great interest, and it occurred to me that, since you have the picture, you probably have some data too, which your readers would enjoy.

Calgary, Alta. M. J. COPE

(The Air Ministry caption adds that the R.A.F. has two units, each with a F/Sgt. and two men, and four to five falcons, all trained by the millionaire sportsman Mr. Ronald Stevens. Our photo showed falcon Suna, *hooded, in which condition it will not fly. Two pounds, one ounce is its best flying weight, something which requires careful control, and which F/Sgt. Viles is checking before "operations."—Editor)*

Defends Churchill, Ike

WILLSON WOODSIDE'S review of General Fuller's recent book on World War II makes interesting reading.

However, much of Fuller's criticism of Eisenhower, Churchill and others seems debatable. It is always easy to be wise after the event and Fuller is now in possession of many facts which were unknown to Churchill and Eisenhower when they were making momentous decisions.

The criticism that Eisenhower was not really a Supreme Commander but only chairman of a conference, is not an original one and has been challenged by many military authorities.

It should be remembered that Eisenhower alone made the decision to postpone the invasion of Normandy, and the later decision to launch it. He was responsible for the decision to build up the Remagen bridgehead, and he took charge of the Ardennes battle when the forces were split between Montgomery and Bradley. These and other examples of instant decisions and personal command have been pointed out by recent writers.

The magnitude and success of Churchill's role in the war looms larger with the passing of time. His insistence on the unconditional surrender of Germany may well have been necessary after nine years of Hitler. Who can say that a peace

More than a chairman . . .

arranged by German generals would have ended Nazism and Nationalism? While no one can defend the bombing of German cities on humane grounds is it not possible that the German "will to fight" (so important to Gen. Fuller) was weakened by these bombings? Certainly the German morale sagged at that time.

Churchill's niche in history is pretty secure.

Calgary, Alta. CLAYTON HARE
Mount Royal College.

(We agree that Mr. Churchill will be remembered in history long after General Fuller has been forgotten. But while Fuller undoubtedly has profited from "hindsight" in his history of World War II, he stubbornly propounded his theories of armored warfare, mobility, limitation of warfare to the battlefield, and the close coordination of military and political aims, for many years and in many books, before the war.—Editor)

Why Husbands Leave Home

THE PICTURES of a re-modelled home on page 2 of your Sept. 6 issue should be entitled "Why husbands leave home".

I'm sure mine would have left 14 years ago if our living room locked like that, and I would have acute torticollis from trying to look at the fire with my neck at a 45-degree angle. I couldn't read because there isn't a vestige of reading matter in sight which is probably just as well since the only lamp is three feet away. Neither could I smoke, unless one of those chaste locking objects on the table happens to be an ash tray.

What then, does one do, when sitting (uncomfortably) on the chairs of flame hue?

I have a suspicion I would have preferred most of the rooms in this charming old house before the decorators were turned loose.

Kelowna, B.C. CATHERINE ANDERSON

A Mari usque ad Mare

WHAT NONSENSE is this changing Dominion of Canada to Government of Canada?

Surely there can be no objection to the sovereignty of Him whose "dominion shall be from sea even to sea and from the river even to the ends of the earth."

"A mare usque ad mare"—from sea to sea—is the motto of the armorial bearings of the Dominion of Canada assigned by Royal Proclamation, 21 November, A.D. 1921.

Morrisburg, Ont. GRACE D. MERKLEY

What Did Pitt Say?

THE MONTREAL STAR has some authority for its statement that the last words of William Pitt "loved" his country. May I refer you to *The Empire and the Glory, Napoleon Bonaparte,* by Fletcher Pratt, published by Sloane in 1949. On page 409 the author says:

"It is doubtful whether anyone really understood what happened on the Pratzen plateau but Napoleon himself and that singular Swiss of Ney's staff, Albert-Henri Jomini. Mr. Pitt, the minister of England, understood it in one dimension, to be sure. Half-raising a frame exhausted by overwork and port wine from a bed at Bath, he declaimed: 'Roll up that map: it will not be wanted these ten years'—a curiously accurate estimate. The 'Austerlitz look' came on his face; his friends hardly recognized the wonder-youth who had discussed Cock Robin in Commons and assured the empire of Britain. 'He took no nourishment but occasionally a small cup of broth which seldom remained on his stomach'—and toward the end of January, after crying according to one account 'My country! How I love my country!' or according to another that he would try one of Mr. Bellamy's pork pies, there was no longer enough life left in him to carry on the struggle against the Revolution's dominion of the world."

Personally, I agree with your interpretation and S.N. Sept. 6. But Mr. Pratt says no.

Peterborough, Ont. W. F. HUYCKE

The Cares of the Day Disappear as you play

YOUR fingers press the keys of your Hammond Organ and your cares are lost in the music.

This is the voice of the Hammond Organ, speaking with a wealth of color no other instrument can offer . . . matching your moods . . . inspiring you to play.

If you can play the piano you can quickly learn to play the Hammond Organ. It is easy to own. It is a life-time investment in care-free enjoyment. For the name of the dealer nearest you, write today.

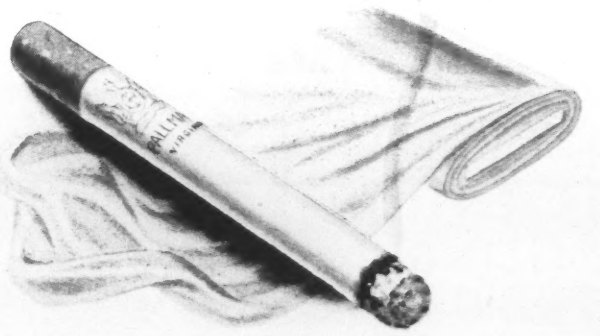
Manufactured in Canada by

Northern Electric
COMPANY LIMITED
1600 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST, MONTREAL

Information on the Hammond Solovox also available upon request.

they're light...

they're smooth...



they're...

the aristocrat of virginia cigarettes at a popular price

Strangely Maddening Effect Of Edinburgh Festival

By VIRGINIA BRASS

Seven of the world's best orchestras, four chamber music ensembles, four drama companies, an opera company, a ballet company, choirs, soloists, documentary films from every major producing country in the world, Highland games, bus tours, military pipe bands, and Stuart mementoes offered something of everything for visitors to this year's Edinburgh Festival.

The eagerly awaited verse play by T. S. Eliot "The Cocktail Party" has aroused much controversy and no one seems to agree on the significance of this polished drawing-room comedy about marriage. The liveliest hit of this year's Festival was a repeat performance of a 400-year-old morality play.

Edinburgh.

THE atmosphere of Edinburgh at Festival time has a strangely maddening effect on even the mildest species of culture-hound. It is bad enough, over a three-week period, to try to sample a little of everything offered on the groaning Festival table, but for those who come for a few days, or even a week, the agony of choosing must be well-nigh unbearable.

Prudent ones, realizing their limited powers of absorption, make out a balanced diet and stick to it grimly: so many visits to the opera, ballet, drama and concert-hall, all centred in what Rudolf Bing, former artistic director of the Festival, likes to call Edinburgh's "square mile of culture."

The imprudent, feckless ones (*i.e.*, the vast majority) find themselves leaping off in all directions from the stone Heart of Midlothian. For the romantic spell cast over Scotland by Stevenson and Scott—two of the best public-relations boys who ever lived—still lingers. Thus there is an ever-present danger, if one is not steadfast in one's pursuit of culture, of being pulled away by the far Cuillins or being found (perhaps) drinking the "blude-rede wine" in old Dunfermline toun, whereas the possession of a steeply-priced ticket indicates one's immediate presence miles away in the stately cream, gold and mahogany Usher Hall (built, incidentally, by one of the many public-spirited brewers with whom Edinburgh has been so richly endowed).

Each year the festival grows bigger and more diverse. Records are dull things at most, so we may just mention in passing that about a quarter of a million tickets were sold this year, an increase of 33 per cent over the first festival figures in 1947. But as the festival grows in scope, so does the wonder at the organization behind it, for the Festival Society and the City of Edinburgh have seemingly left no stone unturned to see that their 50,000-odd visitors (including about 600 Canadians) are welcomed, fed, sheltered, uplifted and diverted as smoothly as possible. There are those on the Festival committees who seem to know intuitively that many a high-brow wife, who comes to Edinburgh out of pure fervor, possesses a frankly middle-brow husband, who would much prefer to be stamping his feet to a rousing Jacobite air than to suffer the reiterated discords of the "protest" school of music.

Thus, in addition to seven of the world's best orchestras, four chamber music ensembles, four drama companies, an opera company, a ballet company, choirs, soloists and instrumentalists all operating *fortissimo* and *allegro*, there are documentary films from every major film-producing country in the world (including Soviet Russia and Yugoslavia), Highland Games, bus tours to the lovely garden homes of the Lothians and Border country, countless exhibits (including one really excellent exhibit of Stuart mementoes), and superb military piping and dancing on the Castle Esplanade.

Masculine Beauty

And then there is the city itself: beautiful with a hard-hewn, greystone masculine beauty, the eerie wynds and closes of the Old City looking over the impeccable squares and curving stone terraces of the architecturally-famous New City. Local journalists, in this third year of festival, have given up writing glowing pieces about the romantic look of the city by night and become somewhat blasé, even about the Castle. Which is rather a pity, because no foreigner can see it, floodlit by night, or wrapt in mist on even the brightest day, without figuratively bowing the knee to the incredible romance of it.

Canadians, of course, with religious, educational and military as well as blood ties, will always feel at home here. And, as Edinburgh friends are so fond of reminding them, should they feel homesick they have only to trot up to the Castle Esplanade to find themselves legally in Canada. This charming conceit dates back to the days of Charles I when part of the Esplanade was declared Nova Scotia territory so that the newly-made baronets of Nova Scotia might "take token seizing" of their land.

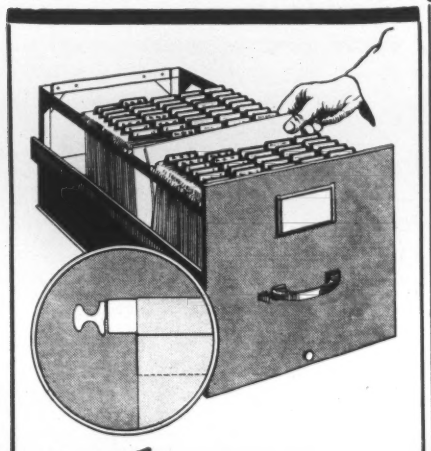
Among the many Canadians who came to Edinburgh especially for the Festival this year is Miss Audrey Cook of Montreal, co-chairman of the Canadian Council for the Festival. She headed a party of 36 which flew from Montreal in a specially chartered plane. Mrs. H. O. McCurry, chairman of the Ottawa committee for the festival, was also aboard the plane, which was met at Prestwick by Lord Provost Sir Andrew Murray and the Countess of Haddington, Miss Cook's sister. The chairman of the Winnipeg committee, Miss Ethel Kinley, arrived the following week-end with a party of ten. Many Canadians had a rendezvous at the garden party at Lauriston Castle on Dunedin Day, when Sir Donald Cameron, Lord Mayor of Dunedin, New Zealand, was given the freedom of the city.

For the First Time

This year, for the first time, they could applaud one of their own in a major Festival role. Jean Watson, who had the greater part of her vocal training at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto, sings the role of the gypsy fortune-teller Ulrica in the Glyndebourne Opera production of Verdi's "A Masked Ball." It is gratifying to report that Canada's musical reputation is in capable hands. Miss Watson has a fine operatic contralto of surprising range and power, and her tones are well-produced and evenly matched. In spite of the fact that this is her first operatic appearance (she was hired on the spot by Rudolf Bing and producer Carl Ebert, after her first London recital), she has poise and assurance, and a better stage presence, I thought, than even Ljuba Welitsch, the gorgeous Bulgarian soprano.

Miss Watson was born in Dumbarton, Scotland, but moved to Canada, as they say, "at an early age." She is known as Jean McLachlan Watson in St. Thomas, where her parents now live. She is a tall, striking girl with warm brown eyes and a distinct flair for clothes—particularly hats, which she designs herself. Consciously Canadian, she says, her favorite ornament is a Maple Leaf in brilliants, which was presented to her by the New York chapter of the Maple Leaf Canteen when she sold out a service-men's benefit for them.

In view of her penchant for rather exotic clothes, she takes a good deal of ribbing from the cast about her role in "Ballo" in which her costume



Aerofold

SUSPENSION FILING

The Way to Neater Files, Quicker Filing, End of Drudgery!

FILING'S a pleasure with AEROFOLD. Folders hang on suspension rails and spread open without effort. There's no dragging on drawer bottom; none of that sagging and flopping of folders that can make filing so tiring and slow.

Attachable Kwik-Tab Labelholders on folders act also as guides, a saving on installation cost. Tabs are always neat and visible; they cannot slide out of sight no matter how bulky the file.

We know you'll be pleased with AEROFOLD filing. Full details supplied on request.

• • •

FILING SYSTEMS and OFFICE EQUIPMENT

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO. LIMITED

NEWMARKET, CANADA

Branches in Principal Canadian Cities

A great gain from a small crop

Canadian pulp and paper mills use only 17.9 per cent of Canada's total wood consumption. Fire, insects, and disease account for 24 per cent. Using less than a fifth of the total consumption, pulp and paper stands first amidst industry in employment, wages paid, and in production.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY *of* CANADA

118 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

consists of a magnificent array of rags and tatters, a matted wig and green paint that makes her eyes glow enormously as she stirs her witch's brew. Apropos this costume, she likes to tell how she found Sir Ernest MacMillan wandering about backstage recently and offered him a grimy hand. Somewhat taken aback he stared at her, and then murmured gallantly: "Why, Jean. You've *changed!*"

Following her engagement with Glyndebourne she goes directly to Covent Garden in London where she has been engaged for the coming season. She is warm in her praise of the unique Glyndebourne organization, which centres about the country estate of Mr. John Christie in Sussex. Glyndebourne has become a sort of nucleus around which to build the artistic side of the Festival. Rudolf Bing was formerly its artistic director before he took over direction of the Festival as a whole, and his duties there have been taken over by Carl Ebert, to whom much credit is obviously due for the general excellence, polish and attention to detail which one has come to expect from the Glyndebourne company.

Two Operas

The two operas this year are nicely contrasted in style: Mozart's delicate and polished "Cosi fan Tutte" (a repeat from last year) and Verdi's melodramatic but satisfying "Masked Ball." The Glyndebourne ideal, and a very fitting one, seems to be to develop the *esprit de corps* of the artists to such a marked extent that the star complex is willingly subjugated to the importance of the work as a dramatic whole. While the individual singing is on a universally high level, it is the ensemble work which is strikingly superior to that usually heard on Metropolitan broadcasts. This is most notable in "Cosi fan Tutte."

One has only to attend consecutive performances of the opera and the ballet this year to realize just how much good production can make or mar a performance. Most patrons found the ballet distinctly disappointing this year, something they attributed to incredibly careless production and partly to the youth—in years and experience—of the dancers of *Les Ballets des Champs Elysées.* There were good individual dancers—notably ballerina Irène Skorik, but as a company they failed to appeal either to the eye or to the emotions.

One of the major drawing cards at this year's Festival has been, of course, the opportunity of being on hand for three world premières: two in the field of drama, one in music. Of the three, only T. S. Eliot's long-awaited verse play "The Cocktail Party" is really up to an international festival's standard. It has aroused much controversy, and though all critics agree that it is significant as all get out, they part company in hilarious fashion when they try to decide just what the significance of it is.

Actually the play has to be appreciated on several levels of consciousness, which implies, I suppose, seeing it several times. On the surface, it is polished and witty drawing-room comedy with offstage crises. Main characters are a barrister and his wife whose marriage, as Winchell might say is pfft. Beneath the surface wit and sparkle, however, there is a current that is definitely leading us somewhere, and by the third act, the chief actors, while still highly individual human beings are somehow also propotypes of society.

Wasteland of the Spirit

Eliot's preoccupation: the wasteland of the spirit that revolves only on self, and the spiritual isolation of modern man. His solution? It seems almost a paraphrase of certain aspects of the Christian doctrine which are, like the play, paradoxically simple and yet with profound psychological overtones. The thought "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" is somewhat suggested by two lines which imply that every moment is a new beginning and Life is simply —going on.

The new play by Britain's Bright Young Man of the Theatre, Peter Ustinov, is also, I regret to say, a play with message—in fact, the Edinburgh air is thick with messages right now. Ustinov's "The Man in the Raincoat," carrying coincidence further, also deals, if more directly, with modern marriage — *i.e.*, the eternal triangle. His message, unfortunately, gets lost in the turgid, talky melodrama, and is quite unrelieved by the wit which, in Eliot's play, serves to throw the darker aspects of the plot into relief. Unrelieved melodrama is difficult to sustain without action, and the audience was driven to giggling nervously in spots they weren't sure were meant to be funny.

The woman in Ustinov's triangle is conceived as a regular little monster: in fact the word "monster" is bandied about with such abandon that one feels chivalry alone would impel some member of the cast or audience to lurch to his feet and blurt "Aw, she is not a monster."

And she isn't, really. Just an average vain, pretty, rather stupid little woman, who follows the lines of least resistance and can't quite make up her mind between two men. My sympathies were with her as she went through the play like a sleepwalker, taking one tongue-lashing after another from neurotic husband and vindictive boy-friend. Even the butler gets into the act. As for the "Man in the Raincoat" (an escaped murderer), he is just another anti-climax.

Saxon Saint

After a week or so of Eliot's and Ustinov's whisky-drinking party girls, it is worth a trip out to lovely old Dunfermline town to find out about quite another type of woman. "The Saxon Saint," Robert Kemp's play-pageant about Saint Margaret was fittingly staged in the ancient Norman nave of the famous Abbey, built by her son David I, of Scotland.

Historically, she seems to have been a remarkable woman, but she emerges from Kemp's play as a bit of a bore, if not a bigot, more interested in increasing her own saintly reputation than in putting any warmth into her human relationships. She is really quite ungracious in her insistence on washing the feet of an old slave, who protests that he'll only go out and get them dirty again. She goes into a saintly tantrum on finding her somewhat lusty young son kissing the odd lady-in-waiting, and her remarks about the riotous state of the Sabbath in Edinburgh brought groans from the audience that would have done credit to Toronto.

Actually, Edinburgh's riotous (sic) Sabbath is a product of Calvinism rather than Margaret's fervid Catholicism and one of the more amusing paradoxes in Scottish drama circles today is the fact the Kirk of Scotland, which once set its face most sternly against play-acting now conducts its own theatre (the Gateway). Moreover, the Assembly Hall (a kind of ecclesiastical parliament) is the home of the liveliest "hit" of this and last year's Festival: Sir David Lyndsay's rousing satire "The Thrie Estaites". This four-hundred-year-old morality play has a freshness and vitality, and a timeliness of thought that is nothing short of astounding.

Briefly, the play is a satire on the corruptions of the 16th century Scottish clergy and their oppression of the poor. The characters, although allegorical (King Humanity, Lady Sensualite, John the Commonwealth, etc.,) manage to be intensely human and interesting. The manner of staging (an apron stage, with audience on three sides, and players entering and making their exits down the aisles) gives life and movement, and heightens the lusty, three-dimensional effect of the satire. Music, pageantry and a splendid cast of Scottish actors contribute to the enjoyment, but it is the burning honesty of the play which strikes home.

There are moments in it which, I should think, will have left their impression, long after other aspects of the Festival are forgotten. One such is the scene where John the Commonwealth, clad in rags, bursts before the conscience of King Humanite, and, challenged for his creed, states it unashamedly in broad Scots:

"I believe in God that all has wrocht
And create everything of nocht."

Bright young dramatists with a message, it seems, could take a lesson from Lyndsay in the beauties of simple expression. After all, the old fellow is a solid hit.

For fine quality, I enjoy
Craven 'A' – best of all!
Always and everywhere, Craven 'A' Cigarettes give me real smoking pleasure. They are smooth, cool, fresh—and so enjoyable.
CORK TIPPED
CRAVEN "A"
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
CRAVEN "A" 20
CRAVEN PLAIN— without cork tips— same fine quality as Craven 'A'.
Craven 'A' will not affect the throat
The largest-selling Cork Tipped Cigarette in the world!
CARRERAS LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND—150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

40 TO 71% EXTRA STARTING POWER...
for those quick positive starts so much appreciated in any weather.
19 TO 25% MORE RESERVE POWER...
for electrical accessories which frequently overtax standard sized batteries.
Plus The Master Duty Willard is the most ecomomical battery in the Willard Line. Exclusive Willard "Safety-Fill" construction prevents overfilling and eliminates damage from acid spray • Genuine hard rubber containers • Wood insulation for vehicles in normal service or Willard Rubber Insulation for vehicles in severe, high mileage service. For absolute mastery of all the jobs which batteries do, get your Master Duty Willard now. Sold and serviced by Willard Dealers everywhere.
Willard
MASTER DUTY
WILLARD BATTERIES
The Sign of a Good Dealer
Buy a MASTER duty
Willard
FOR QUICK STARTS • LONG LIFE
WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO, ONTARIO

THE BOOKSHELF
CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

Brilliant Archaeological Work In Discovery Of St. Ignace

By FRANKLIN DAVEY McDOWELL

SAINT IGNACE, Canadian Altar of Martyrdom—by William Sherwood Fox with the collaboration of Wilfrid Jury — *McClelland & Stewart* — $3.00.

NO GREATER epic of sacrifice and courage has been penned in the annals of mankind than that of the martyrdom of the five Jesuit missionaries to the Hurons of the Georgian Bay District, 300 years ago, during the Iroquois conquest of Huronia. Of these martyrdoms those of Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant shocked the imagination by their catalogue of horrors. By a series of curious omissions, contemporary writers faithfully recorded full details of the priests' capture and passion but ignored both background and setting of their deaths. Even the site of St. Ignace, itself, vanished behind the curtain of the centuries. Some of the most fascinating chapters of Dr. Fox's book are devoted to the century long search for, and eventual finding of, this historic site.

Dr. Fox's scholarly work is divided into two parts. Part I, "The Jesuit Mission to the Indians of New France," gives a comprehensive background of the tragedy which finally was to overwhelm the Huron peoples. Widely known as an essayist of distinction and original approach to his subject, Dr. Fox is to be found at his best in these historical essays.

Part II, "The Quest for and the Finding of St. Ignace," tells of a search, which, at intervals, was pursued over the span of a century. It was in 1844 that Father Pierre Chazelle wrote from Huronia, "I do not despair of being able to discover St. Ignace." In 1946, Wilfrid Jury, curator, Museum of Indian Archaeology, University of Western Ontario, proved by a complete excavation the authenticity of the site. Dr. Fox records the names of many searchers down through the years; his dedication pays tribute to the memory of two foremost in the hunt: the late Alphonse Arpin and Thomas George Connon. These two names recall yet a third, the late W. J. Wintemberg, Division of Anthropology, National Museum of Canada, who commenced excavation work at St. Ignace, and whose notes, after his death, were of much value in the proving of the site.

It was a fortunate circumstance that the science of archaeology should have brought together three such brilliant investigators as Dr. Fox, the late Mr. Wintemberg and Wilfrid Jury. Former President of the University of Western Ontario, Dr. Fox holds degrees in Classical Archaeology and is an outstanding figure in educational circles; Mr. Wintemberg was internationally known in the archaeological field and the investigator of many important Indian settlements; Mr. Jury had been a coworker with Mr. Wintemberg on a number of Indian excavations and is an accepted authority on Huron and Neutral Indian sites. To him came the distinction of completing the work upon St. Ignace.

Dr. Fox's book makes absorbing reading in which latest scientific methods, deduction and induction, together with forthright leg work, all play their part in attaining ultimate success. The proving of St. Ignace, however, by no means fills in various background omissions, some of which were outlined in my article on Huronia (S.N., July 14); thus the present discoveries cannot be appraised at a proper value until the accepted site of St. Louis, where the missionaries were captured, and the probable site of the unnamed village, where the St. Ignace Indians are presumed to have lived, are excavated and proved, or disproved. It is a matter for satisfaction that Western Ontario University has been granted exclusive rights by its owner to excavate St. Louis; but the entire episode cannot be properly documented until Mr. Jury has excavated the third, unnamed village.

The necessity for scientific examination of the remaining two village sites leads me to look upon Dr. Fox's admirable work not as a unit, complete in itself, but as the first of a trilogy on the archaeological findings of each village in question; the need of this is obvious to any student of history. Huronia was the cradle of Ontario. The obliteration of St. Ignace marked the beginning of the end of the Huron peoples, a dark episode made glorious by the heroism and self-sacrifice of men resolute to die for the high ideals of spiritual faith and the concept of the brotherhood of man. Dr. Fox has characterized the finding of St. Ignace as "an effort of historical moment to Canadians of all faiths and ethnic origins."

—*Photo, Canadian National Railways*

The site of the probable martyrdom of Father Jean de Brébeuf, at an Iroquois torture stake in his mission chapel, at St. Ignace, in 1649, has recently been marked by Wilfred Jury, Curator, Museum of Indian Archaeology, Western Ontario University, with a typical Huron Mission Cross, possibly the first to be erected in Huronia in three centuries. With Mr. Jury (left) is Rev. F. X. Talbot, president, Loyola University, Baltimore, Md., a noted author and historian of the French Mission Period in North America, whose brilliant biography of Brébeuf, "Saint Among the Hurons", was recently reviewed by Mr. McDowell in Saturday Night.

First War People

By JOHN BISHOP

A PASSING WORLD—Mrs. Belloc Lowndes—*Macmillan*—$4.25.

"SOME books are to be tasted, other to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." Had this distinguished yet modest lady not passed away while this volume of her reminiscences was still in the press, she would have been the first to disclaim the suggestion that her book should be "chewed and digested." Nevertheless, we think it should.

Most of us know Marie Belloc Lowndes only as the author of the best-selling chiller-thriller, "The Lodger." Some few knew of her only through the literary reputation of her brother, Hilaire Belloc. The real Mrs. Lowndes is best seen and appreciated through her memoirs.

"A Passing World" is a record of English political, social and literary life during the first World War. Mrs. Lowndes knew, some of them intimately, everyone of political, social and literary prominence during that period. Very quietly, very unassumingly, she sets down the rumors, the facts, the gossip, the events of those grave days, and is most careful to separate the facts from the rumors. In the light of later events, her account takes on an interest and an importance difficult to assess but fascinating to explore, even vicariously. Prophecies on the war's duration; Zeppelin raids; British-French tension; Margot Asquith, and the trouble she got into over her memoirs; Sir Basil Zaharoff; invasion jitters; the food situation; bitter, though unjust, feeling against the then Lord Haldane; Lloyd George; fortune-telling; Winston Churchill considered to be "dangerous;" Nurse Edith Cavell; the immense popularity of Lord Kitchener; Sir Roger Casement; S.S. McClure making an illegal entry into England, pursued by British police; "The Peace Ship;" maliciousness of Sir Edmund Gosse; Hugh Walpole; these are a mere handful of the host of men, women and events crowding the 275 pages of a beautifully written book. There is a singular lack of stress on her own achievements, too, although they were considerable.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

Select The Finest

"To remove cellophane simply lift end of cigar band, and pull."

and QUEENS or CORONA DE LUXE

HOUSE OF LORDS
CIGARS

House of Lords Cigars are made from the very finest imported tobaccos. The Havana filler and shade-grown wrapper assure a superb aroma and bouquet. So when you buy your cigars, select the finest — House of Lords!

Women want—
PEACE OF MIND AND SECURITY

The married woman wants peace of mind and security for herself and her family—money for food—shelter—clothes—education.

The business woman wants peace of mind and security at retirement.

Ask for our pamphlet especially written for women entitled "I Want Insurance". It will interest you.

Before you Insure Consult
Confederation Life
HEAD OFFICE Association TORONTO

LIGHTER SIDE

Pardon, Your Dollar-Gap's Showing

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MY FRIEND, Mrs. McVitty, recently spent an evening over her daughter Thelma's grade arithmetic text-book. She says she has been giving considerable thought since to the problem of the modern approach to education.

"When I went to school," she pointed out, "we were given perfectly straightforward arithmetic questions. Like, if a paper-hanger papers a room in four hours and is paid five dollars for the job, what does he make an hour?"

Today, she went on, the educators favor the psychological semi-dramatic approach to education.

"They take, say, the Thompson family, who like to talk over the day's events at the evening meal. For instance, they might discuss the job of paper-hanging in the upstairs bedroom. When they do the discussion runs something as follows:

MRS. THOMPSON: Mr. Emerson, the paper-hanger, arrived here bright and early at nine o'clock. And, just think, he was finished by one and charged me only twenty dollars.

MR. THOMPSON: It would be interesting, wouldn't it, to figure out how much that runs to an hour?

HENRY: I've got it Dad! Five dollars an hour!

MRS. THOMPSON: Of course it's a very large room — sixteen by twelve by ten.

MR. THOMPSON: That's very interesting. I wonder how many lengths of two foot wide paper a room that size would take, figuring a half-inch selvedge and say two lengths for matching?

ALICE: Just a minute Dad, I'll work it out. I've got my scratch-pad right here.

MR. THOMPSON: Wonderful isn't it, how arithmetical processes help us to figure out the simple things of our everyday life."

"THIS" Mrs. McVitty explained, "is what is called leading the pupil to see the social significance of mathematics through the study of rich informational units of work dealing with everyday applications of number processes and quantitative measurements. The trouble is it has the same relation to real life that daytime opera has to actual domesticity. I know, because I tried the same approach at my own dinner-table a night or two later, and as I remember it went like this:

MYSELF: Come to dinner, everybody. And turn off the radio.

THELMA: Aw heck, pot-roast again.

MYSELF: It's a very nice pot-roast and it cost sixty cents a pound. Just think, I used to get the very same pot-roast for thirty-two cents a pound a few years ago. It would be fun, wouldn't it, to figure out the difference in cost between a five-pound pot-roast at 32 cents in 1940 and a four-pound pot-roast at 60 cents in 1949?

THELMA: I hate pot-roast.

MR. MCVITTY: Listen, Henry, how often do I have to tell you to close your mouth when eating? And didn't your Mother tell you to turn off that radio?

MYSELF: Another potato, Thelma.

THELMA: Do I have to eat two?

MYSELF: Potatoes are very fine food, as well as being the backbone of the Nova Scotia farm industry. Just think what it would mean to the Nova Scotia farmer if everyone in the family ate two potatoes at dinner. Let's see, supposing there are three hundred potatoes in a bag, it would take the average family a month to eat a bag of potatoes. Wouldn't it be fun to figure out how long it would take this family to eat a whole carload of potatoes, reckoning say three hundred bags to the carload?

MR. MCVITTY: No more potatoes for me, thanks. And listen, you two, if you don't stop reading comic-books at the table I'll beat your ears off."

"ANOTHER difficulty about the mathematically - meaningful - socially-significant approach to arithmetic," Mrs. McVitty continued, "is that it doesn't take account of the variability factor in everyday living. Purely for my own satisfaction I have worked out a number of problems suitable for grade-school arithmetic. They are in the new semi-fictional form but they have an even more modern application, based on current variables and fluctuations.

PROBLEM I.

John's Mother, Mrs. Henry Olsen, always brings her discussion affairs to the evening meal. Recently she pointed out at dinner that she needed three more pairs of sheets at $8.98 a pair and half-a-dozen pairs of pillow cases at $1.50 a pair. Taking into account the new 91 cent revaluation of the Canadian dollar she would like to know how much more money she will require to balance the Household Replenishment section of her budget. What is John's father's answer to this problem?

Answer: You think I'm made of money?

PROBLEM II.

Elsie Perlman decided that she would buy her mother a $2.75 English bone china gravy-boat for her birthday. Elsie discovers that the English pound has been devaluated to $2.80 which would reduce the price of the gravy-boat by amount of devaluation. Before she can get to the store, however, she finds that the Canadian dollar has been devaluated to 91 cents making the price of the pound sterling jump from $2.80 to $3.08 in Canadian funds. How much does Elsie actually pay for the birthday gravy-boat?

Answer: $2.75, the English exporters having decided to jump the price of English bone chinaware to correspond to pre-devaluation figures.

PROBLEM III.

Mr. Charles Boomer, a newcomer to the Pleasantville Heights community, has an opportunity of (a) buying a house at $8,000, or renting the same house at $75.00 a month. Mr. Boomer decides to buy the house. His yearly expenses are now 5 per cent on a $3,000 mortgage, $165 a year taxes, $16.00 insurance, $105 for repairs and 3 per cent for depreciation. What does he gain, in monthly figures by buying instead of renting the house?

Answer: Mr. Boomer loses $100.00 a month. He should have rented at $75 a month, then sublet the upper storey at $100, and after beaverboarding two rooms in the basement, sublet the basement at $75.00 a month.

PROBLEM IV.

Shirley's Mother, Mrs. Atterson, decides to spend a day in Buffalo. On arriving in the city she takes a taxi from the station to the shopping section. The taximeter registers 90 cents. In paying the taxi-man Mrs. Atterson has to reckon the cost of the trip, plus a fifteen-cent tip, and then add the amount of the recent devaluation of the Canadian dollar. What does she she get back from a Canadian two-dollar bill?

Answer: The Canadian two-dollar bill. (Uh-uh, Lady. This ain't money.)

"I realize, of course," Mrs. McVitty concluded, "That not all these problems are mathematically meaningful in the strict sense of the term. But they do combine the psychological approach to the subject with social significance."

FILM PARADE

"The Fallen Idol": Brilliant, Extraordinary

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE only thing one can conclude, after watching the long succession of child stars on the Hollywood screen, is that Hollywood doesn't like children very much. At any rate it doesn't like them the way they are, and is never satisfied until it has treated them thoroughly on every physical and psychological surface, eliminating as far as possible every aspect and quality of childhood.

It may of course believe that this is the way the customers prefer to see children, just as old-fashioned mothers used to believe that no child was presentable until it had been washed and curled and sashed and made to stand up and recite pieces by Mrs. Hemans. Certainly children just as they are—wilful, elusive, only half-alive to the grown-up world, yet chillingly aware of what they know—are frequently disconcerting to grown-ups. This is the way Henry James saw them in "The Turn of the Screw" and Richard Hughes in "The Innocent Voyage" and it is the way Graham Greene has seen his small hero in "The Fallen Idol".

Like the James and Hughes models, Felipe of "The Fallen Idol" is a highly literate little specimen, precise and even precocious in speech. It was the child's internal world that the author set himself to capture, as well as the way that world blends with and retreats from the world outside. He has succeeded here with the best of them, and unless he is the most exacting author in the world, he must be completely satisfied with the way Director Carol Reed and nine-year-old star Bobby Henrey have recreated his story on the screen.

The picture is a delight from begin-

(*Continued on Page* 21)

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

SOUTH AFRICA

Applications are invited for a **Lecturer in History.** Salary on the scale £550 x 25 — £800 per annum, plus temporary cost of living allowance. Membership of the Provident Fund is compulsory. The Lecturer will be expected to help with the teaching of English Constitutional History in the 16th and 17th Centuries, the Reformation in Europe and aspects of Medieval History to under-graduate students, and with the training of post-graduate students. Appointment is from 1st February, 1950.

Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from The Secretary, National Conference of Canadian Universities, McGill University, Toronto, or from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 5, Gordon Square, London, W.C.I. England. The closing date for the receipt of applications is 31st October, 1949.

ORIENTAL RUGS
LARGE STOCK OF PERSIAN, BROADLOOM & DOMESTIC RUGS
RUGS BOUGHT, SOLD or TAKEN IN TRADE
Cleaning, Repairing & "BERLOU" Mothproofing
S. J. ALIMAN
RAndolph 3598
22 GRENVILLE TORONTO

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
The cream to use before the evening dance. No rubbing off—no touching up. A trial will convince.
White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

ENGLISH . . . AT A GLANCE

You'd recognize it anywhere, the inimitable casual suit . . . this one from Hebe Sports, London, turns a triple-tone stripe to sporting advantage with a cut of simplicity and precision. From the St. Regis Room collection of English casuals

Fashion Floor, The Third

Simpson's Toronto

THE WORLD TODAY

West Must Press Plans for Unity Now Soviets Have the Bomb

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE revelation that the Soviets have made an atomic bomb—or, to be more precise, have produced sufficient fissionable material to set off some sort of atomic explosion—has produced the expected flood of excited statements and dire predictions. Let us deal here, instead, with a few simple questions such as, how did we find out about it? And what can we do about it?

Picking up David Bradley's "No Place to Hide" and being reminded of the vast scale of the preparations for the two Bikini test explosions, it seems reasonable to infer that among the experiments carried out then, and even more so in connection with last year's three test explosions at Eniwetok, were measurements of the effect of the blasts at various distances, up to several thousand miles.

Considering the highly secret Eniwetok tests in retrospect, what more valuable information could the American authorities have been seeking, in the cold-war conditions of April 1948 than how to detect with some accuracy the first Soviet atomic blast?

How We Detected It

It is reported as a fact by the science editor of the New York *Times*, Waldemar Kaempffert, that radioactive effects of the New Mexico test bomb were detected in Washington, D.C., days later; and this same writer quotes reports which I had heard before that radioactive effects of the Bikini underwater bomb were detected 4,000 miles away on the California coast within ten days.

The Eniwetok tests would give an opportunity to carefully measure and calibrate such effects on Geiger counters, and the shock effects on seismographs, placed at varying distances. Such instruments would then only need to be placed in every location ringing the Soviet Union, where they could be properly operated and guarded by the American authorities.

The peculiar indication on the seismograph would then provide the alerting signal, and intensive efforts could be made in succeeding days to attempt to determine any sudden increase in radioactivity. A French writer, in the responsible newspaper *Le Monde* suggests that such measurements could be made most readily in aeroplanes flying at high altitude; and it was a matter of printed report some months ago that an American B-29 passed on a "training flight" from Germany to the base at Dhahran, in Saudi Arabia, almost every day. That is just one of many possibilities.

If seismographic indications were followed by radioactive indications then the intelligence service would be set to work intensively to attempt to learn some details. Since the war an American Central Intelligence Agency has been set up, though its work was scarcely aided by the wholesale publication of wartime O.S.S. secrets.

This intelligence service must be able to draw a good deal of information from the many Soviet refugees and army deserters slipping through the Iron Curtain in Germany and Austria; and if people flee the Soviet Union across its strongly-guarded European frontiers, they must also slip across the wild and immensely extended frontiers in Southern Asia.

Mr. Truman's announcement carries the intimation that several weeks were spent in checking; and it can be taken for granted that he would insist on the most positive information before making such a momentous statement. This evidence that we can obtain some information on Soviet atomic progress is about the only encouraging aspect of the affair.

The impression which Washington reports give is that the Soviets have secured the bomb sooner than expected. William L. Laurence, one of the best-informed journalists writing on atomic affairs, says flatly that they have done it three years sooner than was thought likely.

The error seems to have been made in reckoning that the Soviets only started their serious atomic development work in 1945. It is now clear that they started perhaps in 1942 and almost certainly by 1943; while their work has been accelerated since the war with German help. Indeed, Gouzenko warned in his book "This Was My Choice" that while he was still studying intelligence work at the centre in Moscow in 1942, the topic "Uranium" had a special priority.

Now we come to the question which really matters. What does the West do about this? How is Soviet possession of the bomb likely to affect our policy? Powerful currents of fear and of determination will be stirred up among our people and our leaders: which reaction will prove the stronger?

Fear would lead logically to preventive war: "hit the other fellow before he hits you." Up to now, while the Americans enjoyed a monopoly of the bomb, they have been quite incapable of such a policy. They have never tried "atomic diplomacy" to force concessions from the Soviets. Quite the opposite, they have offered to give this supreme weapon over to international control, and for four years have allowed the Soviets to carry the cold war to them and take over country after country.

What Preventive Action?

Let us suppose that fear will now bring the Western atomic partners, Britain, U.S. and Canada, to the resolve, say within a year or two, to strike a preventive blow while we still have a big advantage in the number of bombs stockpiled. How do we go about this? Merely coming to the resolve means countless speeches and articles, radio forums, parliamentary debates and ministerial pronouncements — to all of which the Soviets can listen, as I fancied last week-end they would be listening to the University of Chicago Round-Table and all other American reaction to their bomb-blast, with the keenest of interest.

Carrying out the resolve would require appropriations, alliances and preparations of bases abroad—all of which must be done in public, under our system. Finally, launching the attack would require a declaration of war by congress and parliament, and instructions by the civilian authorities to the military to strike the blow. It would be very strange if the Soviets, who *can* strike secretly and without public debate, were to sit all this out and wait for us to hit them.

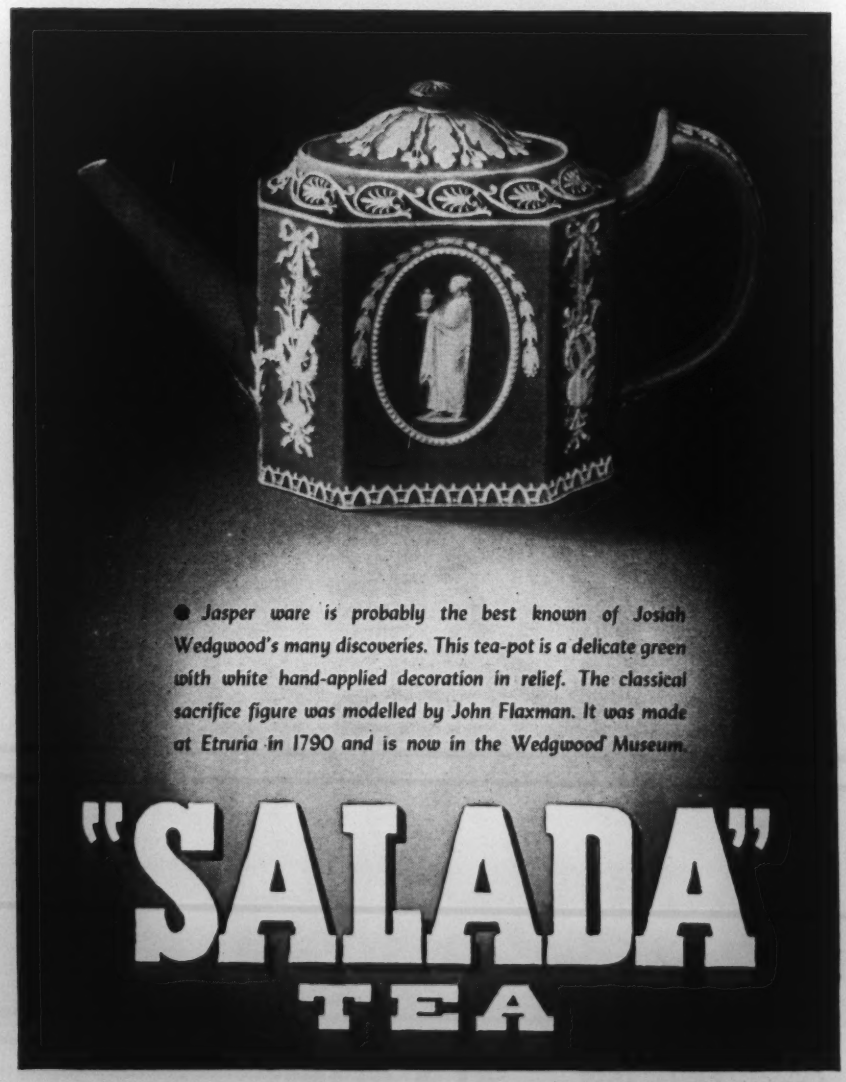
It is nonsense to think that they would. Nevertheless, we will probably hear a growing demand for preventive action on our part. It may crystallize into a demand which can be put before the whole world in all reasonableness: the Soviets must accept a system of international atomic control. We can put them on the defensive, psychologically, with this demand. But how to *make* them accept?

If the Soviet bomb spreads fear in the West, it should also act as a powerful catalyst in speeding the many projects for greater unity which are in the air, and here lies our best hope of survival. Some may argue that everything in our situation is changed but human nature, which will continue to blunder along with "too little and too late." But it seems to me that the ticking of the bomb, with its ominous time-fuse to blow up civilization in two years, or five years, or even ten, may really move man to decisive action as he has never moved before.

It is not a question of starting any new movement. The Movements towards unity have sprouted everywhere in the West since the war. The tide is running: it is just a matter of taking it at the full.

I expect, therefore, that we will see new U.S.-British-Canadian atomic co-operation develop out of the current Washington meeting. We will see Congress pass the full amount of the Military Aid Program for the Atlantic Pact partners. We will hear a great deal more about the resolution already placed before Congress by followers of Clarence Streit and former Supreme Court justice Owen Roberts, calling for a constitutional convention to plan an Atlantic Union.

We will see West European federation go ahead faster — and it had better include Germany, to bind her safely to the West, for German technical skill and military genius could tip the scales against us, if secured by the Soviets. We will hear more about European economic union and British-American economic union. In fact, we might as well adopt as our slogan right now: *In Unity Is Survival.* And not just unity behind our defences, but unity in a broad social advance which will undermine the basic appeal of Communism.



● *Jasper ware is probably the best known of Josiah Wedgwood's many discoveries. This tea-pot is a delicate green with white hand-applied decoration in relief. The classical sacrifice figure was modelled by John Flaxman. It was made at Etruria in 1790 and is now in the Wedgwood Museum.*

"SALADA" TEA

ANNOUNCING THE

YORK THEATRE WORKSHOP

Courses in Stage and Radio Technique: Voice Production, Diction, Acting, Mime, Stage Management, Direction, the History of the Theatre, and Appreciation of Drama. A play may be produced by the students.

STAFF

DOROTHY PERKINS, Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, London;
GEORGE E. BETTSON, Lecturer on Drama, University of Toronto Extension, 1946-9;
HENRY F. JAHN, M.B.E., Director, Mercury Theatre, British Army of the Rhine.
GUY PURSER, well-known Canadian stage and radio actor.
NELLIE A. V. BROWN, Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, London, England.

Fees $10.00 for 10 evenings, Drama, Radio. History Appreciation $5.00

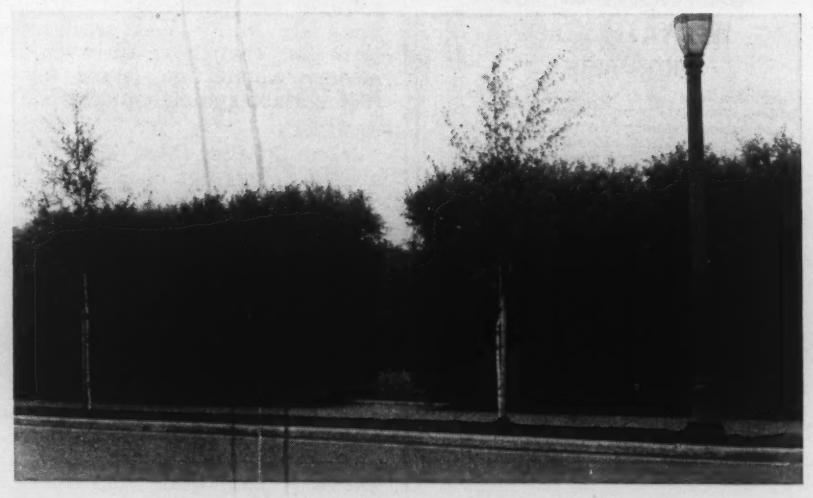
Apply to the Director, 557 Melrose Ave. - Tel. OR. 9461

fine to their fingertips...

ACME

FOR EVERYTHING THAT'S GOOD IN A GLOVE

HEDGES



Chinese Elm hedge 8 ft. high in four years.

		Each per 5 or more	Each per 25 or more
CHINESE ELM	18-24 ins.	.45	.40
" "	2-3 ft.	.50	.45
" "	3-4 ft.	.70	.60
AMUR PRIVET	18-24 ins.	.40	.35
" "	2-3 ft.	.50	.45
ALPINE CURRANT	15-18 ins.	.60	.55
" "	18-24 ins.	.75	.70
GREEN BARBERRY	18-24 ins.	.45	.35
REDLEAF BARBERRY	18-24 ins.	.70	.60
SHERIDAN RED BARBERRY	18-24 ins.	.75	.65

Send for our '49 illustrated CATALOGUE

THE SHERIDAN NURSERIES LIMITED

Head Office:
4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5

Nurseries:
Sheridan and Clarkson, Ont.

Sales Stations:
1870 Yonge St. (at Chaplin Cres.) Toronto
1186 Bay St. (at Bloor St.) Toronto
Lakeshore Highway No. 2 at Clarkson, Ont.
5895 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, P.Q.

BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

General Anders -- An Allied Leader Who Understood The Russians

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

AN ARMY IN EXILE—by General Anders—*Macmillan—$5.75.*

FOREIGN POLICY OF SOVIET RUSSIA—by Max Beloff—*Oxford—$5.25.*

THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS—by Elizabeth Wiskemann—*Oxford—$5.25.*

NEW COMPASS OF THE WORLD—by Weigert et al—*Macmillan—$6.50.*

ONE of the most important missing stories of the war has been that of General Anders: how he formed the Polish Army from survivors of the Soviet labor camps, his dealings with Stalin, why and how he moved the army out of Russia, and his own idea of how it could have been used to save Poland from the Soviets as well as from the Germans.

This is a fascinating document which contributes a great deal to an understanding of what went on in the shadows of the Eastern front during the war. It is to be recommended particularly to those who thought and proclaimed during the war that the Poles were "difficult," "obstinate"—or even "impossible." Here one can see better even than in General Deane's "Strange Alliance" how tenaciously and unscrupulously the Soviets pursued their own separate aims from beginning to end of the war.

One can see what the Poles were up against from the moment Molotov revealed the true Soviet policy in Poland by declaring to Ribbentrop that "this bastard offspring of Versailles has ceased to exist." And one can appreciate that it was really a miracle, achieved by one of the most single-minded leaders of the war, which rescued 115,000 Poles from the death camps of Vologda and the Kolyma, to be shaped into fighting formations which a high British authority compared only with the British Guards.

Anders' own story takes but few pages. Wounded while fighting the Germans across the breadth of Poland in September 1939, he barely failed to make his escape into Hungary. Instead he fell into Russian imprisonment and was brought by brutal treatment to the point of death. Then, in mid-1941, of a sudden he was given a bath, clean clothing, a shave and a good meal, and moved from the dread Lubianka Prison to a pleasant, four-roomed apartment in Moscow with two servants and a Soviet-model Packard car!

When Stalin Needed Help

Stalin now needed any help he could get. It was only because he recognized this as the true basis of Soviet policy at this time, and was neither fooled by the sentimentalism which so affected Western public opinion nor shared the illusions of Sikorski and Mikolajczyk that Soviet policy would change for the better, that Anders was able to form a separate Polish Army and later get it out of Russia.

His several conversations with Stalin and Churchill, published in most cases from stenographic notes, make absorbing reading and provide an important chapter of the secret history of the war. For Poland, as some will remember, from the day of the Nazi Soviet partition pact in 1939 to the Yalta and San Francisco Conferences of 1945, was the bitterest political issue between the Western Allies and the Kremlin. One has to read what the Poles knew all along about the savage murder of their 10,000 officers by the NKVD, before the Katyn Massacre became publicly known in 1943, to realize how bitter was this issue.

Anders had his differences with the Polish Ambassador in Moscow, Professor Kot; with his commander and prime minister, General Sikorski; and with the latter's successor as prime minister of the exiled government, Mikolajczyk. He gives no sign of ever changing his low opinion of Kot's intelligence or integrity, but ample evidence that Sikorski, before his untimely death, had come round to Anders' view of the Soviets.

Mikolajczyk he cannot forgive for having broken the solidarity of the Poles in exile, by negotiating with Stalin's "Lublin Committee" in Moscow, and bowing to Allied pressure for territorial cessions to Russia. This permitted the Allies to say that Mikolajcyzk represented the "good" and "reasonable" Poles, while the rest of the London government and Anders' following were "reactionary" and "obstinate," and to go ahead at Yalta with the cession of half of Poland to Stalin, and acceptance of his stooges in the new government.

Even before this, General Bor had radioed out of the bitterness of the Warsaw Uprising, of July-September 1944, that "Warsaw in her struggle receives no assistance from the Allies, just as Poland received none in 1939. The balance-sheet of our alliance with Great Britain so far shows only *our* assistance in 1940 in the Battle of Britain, in the Norwegian campaign, in Africa, Italy and on the Western Front. . . We do not beg for material assistance (in Warsaw); we demand it."

And after Yalta, when General Anders thought he could no longer ask his men to give their lives when the homes of most of them in Eastern Poland had been handed, along with their country's freedom, to the Soviets, Churchill told him: "We do not need your help. You can take away your divisions. We shall do without them."

That is what British-Polish relations came to, by the end of the war. This book contains much of the evidence by which one may judge just how the blame for this greatest tragedy of the war should be apportioned between Briton, Pole and Russian.

The second volume of Beloff's work, carrying through 1936-41, is quite indispensable to the student of Soviet Russia. Competently organized and written within the compass of 400 pages, it is hard to find fault with it except that it isn't really a study of the foreign *policy* of the Soviets, but an account of what their foreign commissar and his ambassadors did or said, in various situations as they arose.

However critically one may review Soviet policy of these years, it is chastening to be reminded of how weak, irresolute and disastrous was British and French policy; and amazing to recall that the United States scarcely had a policy and made no attempt to exert her influence in the world so few years ago.

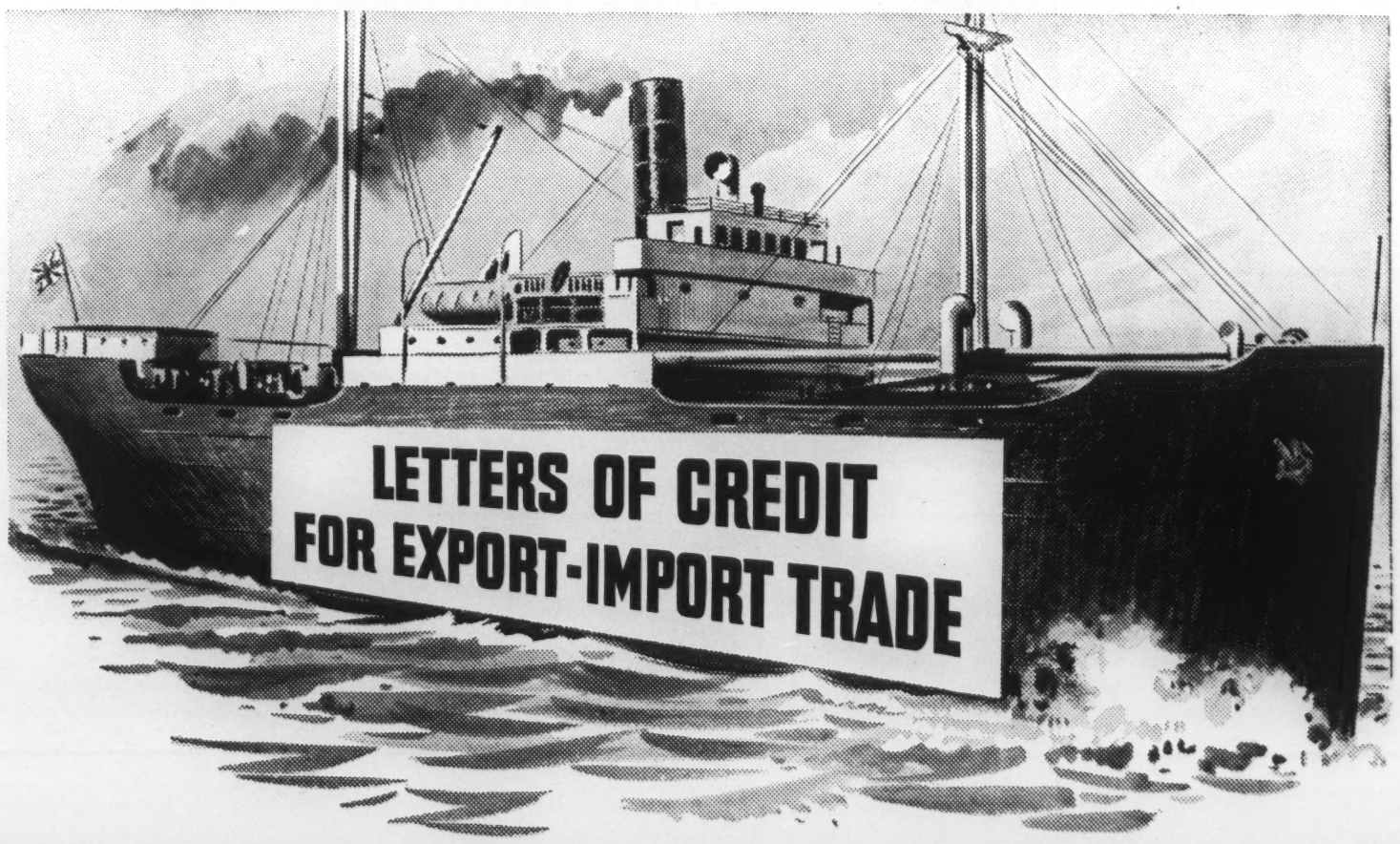
"The Rome-Berlin Axis" is another facet of the history of the period, rather more brightly written, but with full authority. I am not likely to forget my only meeting with the author, for I was at lunch in her flat with a couple of junior foreign office people when the word came through of Hitler's deal with Stalin.

Geopolitics after Haushofer

Miss Wiskemann calls her book a history of the relations between Hitler and Mussolini, and finds that it was part of Hitler's madness that his hero and his devil came to be one and the same person: Mussolini, "the one being whom he was willing to recognize as Superman Number Two."

Behind Hitler's notorious "intuition" lay the well-developed doctrine of Germany's need for *lebensraum* and Sir Halford Mackinder's theory that he who ruled the "heartland" of Eurasia could be master of the world. Similarly, today's policies are motivated by more than Truman's good intentions and Stalin's "scientific" economic theories. Behind these stand population pressures, the opening up of the Arctic and Antarctic, spreading strings of strategic bases, surging changes in Asia.

"New Compass of the World" is a handbook of these basic materials of world policy, a symposium on political geography, with 23 papers by 18 experts, covering the main geopolitical considerations listed above, and many others. It is an excellent introduction to a vast subject.



Bank connections in all foreign countries enable your Dominion Bank Manager to obtain detailed knowledge of current overseas conditions.

Avoid uncertainty, inconvenience and possible loss. When financing foreign transactions, consult your nearest Dominion Bank Manager first

THE DOMINION BANK

Est. 1871 *Head Office, Toronto*

Branches across Canada

London, England Branch - 3 King William St., E.C.4 New York Agency - 49 Wall Street

Private wire system between New York, Toronto and Montreal

20-9

WORLD OF WOMEN

—*courtesy the Robert Simpson Co.*

Misty Green Lace and Tulle . . . . bouffant and floating, by Hardy Amies, the British designer. The lace is used as a short back-dipping overskirt over a skirt composed of many yards of tulle upon tulle. Strapless bodice is veiled by a long stole of the filmy lace.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

GUARDIANS

Women Electors Watch

By MARGARET ROE

THE Women Electors' Association of Toronto in its early years was considered a purely local affair which did not arouse much interest outside of Toronto. But uppermost in the minds of its leaders has always been a knowledge of pioneering in a movement which would establish similar groups in other Canadian cities.

For a long time it did not arouse as much interest within the city as its members felt it should. In the first place, the name itself is misleading. Its members do not elect anyone. Women Voters might be a more suitable name. But either name conjures visions of the early suffragettes that are not very appealing to the modern woman: or it sounds frightfully dull: or it smacks of politics, and any one of the three is sufficient to repel a large part of the female citizenry.

But the last two or three years have seen a change in the Association's local and in its national status. Its membership is increasing, its fame is spreading. It has passed the growing pain stage and is firmly established with associations in all but one of the city's nine wards.

Its Central Executive of thirty-two women meets regularly in Toronto's City Hall. This executive is made up of women who have proven in their ward associations that they are women of ability and integrity who are capable of putting the welfare of the organization before personalities. Above all, each member must be able to rise above any political affiliation she may have and achieve a complete non-partisanship. A clue to the strength of the Women Electors lies in that clause of the constitution which states that the Association is non-partisan.

Non-Partisan

Without this non-partisanship the respect and confidence of City Hall enjoyed by the Women Electors simply would not exist.

Frequently new Aldermen and Trustees underestimate the women who sit quietly making notes at all City Council, Board of Education and Civic Committee meetings, who stay until the meeting adjourns, though it be five-thirty in the morning—as on more than one occasion it has been. The Council members who at first do not realize the significance of the Association's Official Observers usually acquire a wholesome respect for them as, like The Man Who Came to Dinner, the Women Electors stay on, while councilmen come and go.

Each ward association endeavors to have its own observers at all committee meetings in the City Hall and at Board of Education meetings as well. These are helped and instructed by the more experienced observers from the Central Executive.

Attendance at many meetings is necessary before one can learn much. The Observer must know by sight each Council member. She must know the identity of each man seated around the Board table. There are the department heads, their deputies, secretaries, representatives from the City Clerk's office, from the Legal Department, from the Assessment Department, etc. When a man speaks, (unfortunately Toronto has no women in Council) the Women Electors' Observer must know who he is, with what authority he speaks, and to some extent must be able to assess the value of what he says. Because they usually speak several of them at a time, she must have excellent hearing in order to hear what is being said at all! She sits through hours of name-calling, bickering, playing to the gallery, electioneering and other time-consuming nonsense as well as much routine business of no particular interest. She must be able to sort the wheat from the chaff of the vast amount of verbiage to which she listens. She must be fair and give credit where it is due. She must know what comes under the jurisdiction of her committee and must understand the importance of the business being transacted.

And then she prepares a written report of what she has observed, a complete detailed report, objective and unbiased, of proceedings along with any relevant information she may have been able to gather. The Central Executive Observer makes her report to the Executive. The ward observer reports back to her own ward matters concerning that ward and anything she considers is of city wide interest.

Central Executive meetings are closed meetings, but ward meetings are open to the public and have a steadily increasing attendance. The Association depends on membership fees for funds and holds no teas, bazaars, cooking or rummage sales, no drives for members or money. Its work is to know all city business, to study through committees formed for the purpose of civic issues, and then to make representation to the proper bodies; in other words, to get all the facts and then to act.

Liaison

In its efforts to interest the public the Association makes available a great deal of authentic information about the city. It has completed its second series of public service radio broadcasts. For several months the Toronto *Globe and Mail* has carried a question and answer box, called "Your City and You" which is conducted by the Women Electors and to which questions are sent by readers.

Besides rendering the citizens of Toronto a valuable service which has been likened to that of liaison between City Hall and the public, the Association has been of inestimable value to those of its members who are actively interested. Individually they are, of necessity, informed of civic affairs. There is a great deal of miscellaneous knowledge which they must be able to assess and correlate. The work of many departments overlapping as it does, makes a complete knowledge necessary. These women must be intelligent and alert. They find their work absorbing and the people with whom they work stimulating. It is a broadening, enriching experience with many friendships being one of the rewards.

• •

The Overflowing Cornucopia

By LEONARD HART

MY WIFE said, "Dear, would you run in next door with a few of our plums? I'm sure Mrs. Davis would like them."

As though a garden loaded with enough vegetables to satisfy Bernard Shaw were not enough, our big ornamental plum tree had gone furiously functional, leaving our kitchen cluttered with boxes, baskets and paper bags full of the reddish fruit.

Whistling cheerfully, I took the largest bag and knocked on our neighbor's door.

Mrs. Davis smiled weakly as she thanked me for the fruit, then brightened and asked me to wait. Back she came, bearing a bigger bag than I had given her. "Just a few of my green plums for your wife to try." It was my turn for the weak grin, and I started home again, then changed my mind and strode boldly back to the second house over.

When Mrs. Blackstone came to her door I thrust the bag at her, but she was quick and experienced. With one sweeping motion she rejected the plums, reached behind the door for a huge marrow which she poked under my free arm, smilingly hoped we'd enjoy it, and shut the door.

Staggered but still fighting, I rang the bell of Mrs. Carter, one house further from home. It must have been Mrs. Carter who taught Mrs. Blackstone, for she turned me away even quicker, still carrying the bag of plums and the marrow, plus a big bunch of beets. I should have quit then, but I reminded myself of the courage that had fired the builders of this great Country, and carried on.

The next lady, whose name I could not place, and who seemed none too sure of me, thanked me when I offered her any or all of my burdens, and excused herself to get a box. Leaning against the door jamb, I heaved a sigh and relaxed. Soon she appeared with a big carton. "I really can't use any of those things, Mr. —er, but you'll be able to carry them better in this. I've put some of our beans in the bottom for you."

I moved dazedly then from door to door, right around our block, numbly trying to force my offerings on the housewives, and numbly adding to my burden.

Those who didn't know me thought I was selling them, commended my enterprise, and gave me carrots or blackberries to add to my stock. Those who did know me seemed to gather from my inarticulate mutterings that I was collecting for a harvest festival, and responded nobly.

My wife, who had seen me leave the front door, a whole and happy man, screamed when I stumbled into the kitchen and fell weeping across my bulging carton.

THERE'S ONLY ONE LOOK...

The Arden Look

BY ELIZABETH ARDEN

Ever since Eve there's been only one *right* look... the look of a lovely woman. Just to touch Ardena Cleansing Cream and Ardena Skin Lotion is to know that you can only have incomparable results. Of course, Elizabeth Arden's cleansing method leaves skin cleaner, fresher, softer. But it's worth a queen's ransom to hear your friends say, "You've never looked lovelier!"... proof positive that Miss Arden's preparations have no rivals. So moderately priced, too. You need less to do more!

ARDENA CLEANSING CREAM, 1.25 TO 7.00 • ARDENA SKIN LOTION, 1.25 TO 9.75

Other exquisite Elizabeth Arden Essentials that help you attain the Arden Look:

ARDENA SPECIAL ASTRINGENT, 2.75 AND 4.75 • ARDENA ORANGE SKIN CREAM, 1.25 TO 9.50
ARDENA VELVA CREAM, 1.25 TO 7.00 • ARDENA PERFECTION CREAM, 7.50 AND 12.50
ARDENA ALL-DAY OR FEATHER-LIGHT FOUNDATION, 1.25

Elizabeth Arden

SIMPSON'S, TORONTO

And at Smartest Shops in Every Town

403

Once again... famous Furness

TRIANGLE CRUISES TO BERMUDA AND NASSAU on the "QUEEN OF BERMUDA"

FROM NEW YORK

NOV. 17 • DEC. 1 • DEC. 15

Here's the ideal combination that thrilled thousands before the war! The outstanding short-cruise vacation buy! Visit bewitching Bermuda and enchanting Nassau! Enjoy days of fun on the "Queen." Private bath with every room . . . broad sports deck . . . pool . . . dancing . . . Cruise Director . . . entertainment. This pleasure-planned ship is your hotel throughout.

7 DAYS $160 up

Regular Saturday Sailings from New York to BERMUDA ROUND TRIP $125 up

See Your Travel Agent

FURNESS BERMUDA LINE

315 St. Sacrament St., Montreal

CONCERNING FOOD

Dinner with Thanks

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

LIMITED kitchen and dining space create quite a few traps and hazards when it comes to entertaining, particularly for dinner parties where it is pleasant to relax and enjoy your meal in comparative comfort. Many a handsome dining room suite rests in storage warehouses because house builders have convinced themselves that dining rooms departed when Queen Victoria went to her final resting place.

In close quarters not only do your guests bump elbows but you, the hostess, are left holding stacks of dirty dishes in the kitchen with no place to put them, and no serving counter to set out the dessert and coffee.

The obvious way out of these difficulties is to entertain out if the occasion calls for dinner. Or you may be successful in avoiding the issue if you invite people in for the evening often enough. Fate, however, may catch up with you particularly during the festive seasons. Right now one of the most important of these is rapidly approaching — namely Thanksgiving.

If your dining table won't accommodate more than four, use it as a serving table and set up bridge tables for eating purposes. This will give the guests elbow space and still have the food supplies near at hand. The menu has to be planned to suit limited stove, kitchen and dining accommodation. Here is one custom tailored to specifications:

Fruit Juice Foam
Cheese Pastry Straws
Chicken, Ham and Mushrooms en Casserole
Buttered Squash, Frosted Green Beans
Relish—Salad Tray
Hot Rolls
Molded Pineapple Cream
Coffee Almond Refrigerator Cookies

Fruit Juice Foam

1½ cups fresh or canned orange juice
½ cup lemon juice
¼ cup bottled lime juice
½ cup granulated sugar
1 egg white unbeaten
2 cups finely crushed ice

Combine all ingredients in shaker and shake until light and frothy. Yield: 6 servings using cocktail glasses.

Cheese Pastry Straws

Roll out homemade or packaged pastry ⅛" thick into a rectangle. Thinly spread one side with soft butter or margarine and sprinkle generously with grated nippy cheese. Fold pastry over into quarters. Roll out again and cut into strips about 4" x 1". Sprinkle half with celery seeds and half with onion salt before baking in hot oven (425° F.) for 10 minutes.

Chicken Casserole

Disjoint one 5-6 pound boiling fowl, —the bigger the better so long as it is not fat. Place chicken in pressure cooker adding 2 cups water, 1 tsp. salt, 2 celery stalks and 1 medium-sized onion sliced. Add 1 pound lean smoked raw ham cut in 1 slice. Cover and cook at 15 lbs. pressure for 25 minutes as manufacturer directs. Reduce pressure slowly. If *not* using pressure cooker for cooking chicken proceed as above, but omit adding ham until 1 hour before chicken is tender. (This will take altogether 2½-3 hours to cook.) Use stew kettle with tight-fitting lid and replenish water when needed.

Skin chicken and remove meat from bones in good-sized pieces but not too large for serving. Cut the ham in cubes. Set aside chicken and ham and toss the bones back into broth and cook with lid off for 20 minutes longer. Strain broth and cool. Remove fat, measure the broth—there should be 3 cups but if there is not make it up with canned broth or water. If you're doing this the day before, stop at this point and store meat and broth in refrigerator.

Melt 4 tbsp. of the chicken fat in frying pan and slowly sauté 1 lb. sliced, washed mushrooms for 10 minutes. Blend in ½ cup flour and add the measured chicken broth plus 1 cup rich milk and cook until thickened and smooth. Taste for seasonings.

Arrange half of the cooked chicken and ham in a large shallow baking dish. Cover with mushrooms and gravy. Add remainder of meat and then gravy. Sprinkle top with paprika and heat in oven 350° F. for 20 minutes before serving. Serve from dish in which it is baked, garnished with sprigs of parsley. This can also be done in individual casseroles. Yield: 6 servings.

Buttered Squash

Rather than tussle with whole or part of a large squash it is easier to steam or boil acorn squash. To do this scrub squash, cut in half, remove seeds and stringy part. Place in a large kettle (with tight-fitting lid) and add boiling water to the depth of 1" and 1 tsp. salt. Cover, cook until tender. Drain well, remove pulp and mash, thoroughly, seasoning to taste.

Note: This can all be done the day previous to dinner and reheated in double boiler before serving. Use 3 large or 4 medium acorn squash for 6 servings.

Molded Pineapple Cream

1 pkg. lemon-flavored gelatine
Pineapple rings
Seedless grapes

For this dessert first choose your mold. A one quart mold of any shape will do. (It can be a casserole, round pudding dish, melon ring or ring mold.) The general idea is to line an oiled mold with a layer of lemon gelatine and place in it pineapple in rings, halves or diced and halves of red grapes or whole seedless ones in some pattern. Let the gelatine set and then add the Pineapple Cream.

To do—

Make up lemon-flavored gelatine according to directions. Oil mold with salad oil and place mold in crushed ice. Pour in dissolved gelatine and run it around the mold. It will "jell" immediately in contact with the chilled mold. You can line the whole mold or just 1-2" depending upon what you want. Set fruit in gelatine in design and place in refrigerator while making—

Pineapple Cream

1 No. 2 tin unsweetened pineapple juice
2 tbsp. (2 envelopes) gelatine
1 tsp. grated lemon rind
1 tbsp. lemon juice
½ cup fruit sugar
½ pint heavy cream, whipped
½ cup shredded cocoanut

Soften gelatine in ½ cup of the cold pineapple juice. Dissolve over hot water and add to hot gelatine the rest of the pineapple juice, lemon rind and juice and sugar. Stir well to combine. Chill until the mixture mounds. Beat until fluffy and fold in the cream, whipped. Add cocoanut. Pour into prepared mold and chill 4 hours or overnight.

To serve—

Unmold and invert on serving dish. Garnish base of dessert with pineapple rings, mounds of grapes and a sprinkling of shredded cocoanut here and there. If desired sweetened crushed pineapple may be served separately as a sauce.

PROTEST

THE Studio Audience claps and whoops
At the first, faint glimmer of half-a-joke.
And my radio-interest rather droops
Because of the noise of these simple folk.
I can sit through Benny, and Bergen too,
With but an infrequent, partial smile
At the withered dialogue coming through,
—The deadheads hollering all the while!

But the limit came for me Sunday night
When the Studio Audience gave tongue
With noises connoting wild delight
In a "singing commercial," badly sung.
Perhaps the sponsor may not be blamed
For boring me with tuneful oration,
But a real comedian should be ashamed
When his *claque* has so little discrimination.

J. E. M.

• •

WOMAN'S HEART

I MAY cook like Aunt Jemima
But skip the culinary art,
And in your praise, remember I'm a Siren at heart!

MAY RICHSTONE

• •

FASHIONABLE LADY

MIRANDA walks in fluffery
In swirling skirt and rufflery,
In hose of golden sheen,
In shoes with heels three inches high,
In sables which allure the eye,
And seems a very queen.

But queenlier, fairer still to me
Her figure held in memory
From long since, on a farm,
When in a house-dress, common make,
She coopered pies and angel cake
And radiated charm.

I doubt not she can do it yet,
Such gracious arts one can't forget
However rich one be.
I wonder if her husband dreams
Of butter-tarts and lemon creams
Made in the Used-To-Be?

J. E. M.

it's easier to FLY to Australia and New Zealand
(FROM VANCOUVER B.C.)

• Enjoy these EXTRA advantages on your trans-Pacific flight . . .
• Twice-weekly service from Vancouver.
• Full-length sleeping berths—no extra cost.
• Stopovers at San Francisco, Honolulu, or Fiji at no additional fare.
• One night in the air and you're there—33½ flying hours to Sydney—31 to Auckland.

General Agents:
TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES
or your Travel Agent.
Use Air Cargo Service—Save weeks.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH
Pacific Airlines
"THE SOUTHERN CROSS ROUTE"

NEW PACK

GREEN GIANT BRAND GOLDEN WAX BEANS

IN THE NEW 15 OUNCE "NO WASTE" SIZE

New pack Green Giant Brand Wax Beans are here!

Serve them tonight and give your family a delicious treat. They'll enjoy the distinctively different flavour and garden-freshness of Green Giant Brand Golden Wax Beans.

This year's pack is **at your grocer's now** in the new, economical 15 ounce size can. Buy them by twos or threes, buy them by the case—but buy them today!

FINE FOODS OF CANADA LIMITED, Tecumseh, Ontario
Also packers of GARDEN PATCH BRAND CUT GOLDEN WAX BEANS

SPELL-BINDERS

Television Tonight

By GRACE E. SECORD

ANYWAY, I'll begin at the beginning. It was last Spring, and my husband arrived home for dinner one night looking like one of the animated cigarette packages used on television commercials—nothing visible but the box and Jack's long legs. "Now just what is that—and where do you plan to put it?" I asked sweetly. (He's addicted to bringing home every new development or invention from automatic record changers *à la* Rube Goldberg to collapsible pool-tables and picture projectors!) "Television Set!" he gasped. "Wait till you see it!"

Dinner was ready—but Jack wasn't. He took the huge packing-case into the living-room and unpacked it. Parts were distributed around the room . . . paper . . . string . . . the huge box . . . but we'll pause here for fifteen minutes while we get the room straightened out and the Big Chief in to have his dinner. Then—on with the show!

Out to the car—and back bearing another box—this time about six feet long—which was the aerial. This when put together right builds up to a sort of birdcage for your roof, towering ten feet or so above the chimney. You see 'em blooming all over the city now—it's the mark of the addict! Anyhow—ours was finally organized on the roof to the master's satisfaction. Then followed a period of tinkering with the television set . . . wiring . . . etc., and etc., climaxed by a shout of glee from His Nibs: "Here's the pattern!" I rushed in—and was confronted by an inspiring still-life of a buffalo—and the words "WBEN —TV" . . . We gazed at it steadily and unblinkingly for quite some time.

It was a great thrill, though, when the programs really got under way. Several people had dropped in because they "heard we had television". And yes—you've guessed it—we rearranged the furniture, television-wise. Then we all settled down in our own chosen spot, were touched by the magic wand of television, and time ceased to exist. . . .

There was "Kukla, Fran & Ollie"—a marvelous daily puppet feature, whose fascinating little characters are terrifically lifelike and constantly entertaining.

There was corn, too—with a capital "C". Old-time vaudeville never laid such eggs as are sometimes dropped by would-be comics via "Channel 4"! But there are dog acts—trained seals —amateur hours—impersonations—slapstick performances including cream-pie throwing. There are barber-shop quartets—dancing lessons by Arthur Murray—golf lessons by pros. There's Milton Berle, who makes a spectacular entrance on each week's program—for instance dressed as a shepherd, with a crook, and accompanied by a lamb; or wheeled in dressed as a baby, in a perambulator. On one program he proceeded to demonstrate an under-water-writing pen, by climbing into a glass tank of water on the stage, in his shirt and shorts and socks.

The Commercials

There are plays, too—half-hour or full-hour "movies", and sometimes studio performances. We've seen some marvelous mystery plays so far, and wouldn't miss 'em for the world. Spell-binders of course—so if neglecting your chores bothers your conscience, don't invest in television!

Fred Waring has a good Sunday-night show. His glee-clubs put across some pretty fine music. Just one objection here: The programs are "movies"—in other words, similar to a "recorded" radio show, and the resulting tone of the music leaves a lot to be desired.

I know I'm jumping about from subject to subject, but I can't play through here without mentioning the commercials. Not only do you see products in actual use—but there are animated skits such as cigarettes coming forth from their package and doing a sort of rhythmic "Changing of the Guard" to appropriate music—or at other times square-dancing, in couples.

And I think our very favorite show is Arthur Godfrey's—he has such a friendly, casual charm — and he's about the most versatile person I've ever seen. He has a very informal group permanently on the program —an orchestra, a quartet, a girl singing star, and Bill Lawrence as the male lead—and I think he surprises them each week with his ideas for the program, as much as he does the audience. He quite often brings on five Hawaiian girls in grass skirts, and they teach everyone watching to "make a hula." Next week he might bring in a model plane, and give points on flying. Another time he has a champion pool-player as guest, and he and the champ play a show game. And interspersed throughout his programs he does little songs, himself, or plays the ukelele, or the piano.

Wrestling Matches

And then, wrestling matches! "That is something *I* definitely won't watch!" I flatly stated . . . implying of course that *Ladies* don't go in for such things. But on came a good clear picture of the fight ring . . . . announcers introducing the contestants . . . robes being removed . . . the opening gong . . . and in about five minutes I'm all for one guy, and oh, so down on the other! "Why that big bully — get going there, Little John!" I shout. We watched the whole hour-long program, blow by blow, and the bags under my eyes were only surpassed by those of the fighters! Oh yes—television does get you in the eyes—but only if you stare hypnotically the way I do, at it, for hours at a stretch. At least I'm blaming television — my best friends are probably saying: "She's beginning to show her age!"

Sign-off time is the same every night — a weather report (cartoon style) followed by the playing of the American national anthem accompanied by composite pictures of the Statue of Liberty, the Army marching, the Navy, Okinawa flag-raising ceremony, etc., etc.,—well, we turned off the set finally, with a sigh, and staggered off to bed.

But not to sleep! The night outside was rather a blustery one, with a high wind. We had just settled into bed and closed weary eyelids when a bomber flew low over the house. No —that was no bomber, because it was staying right over the house. A gust of wind came . . . and the low moaning sound rose to the full chord-like tones of an organ. My gosh, it was the aerial! We looked at each other, appalled. What could we do? "You'll get used to it—just ignore it!" said my spouse. And truth to tell, the low moaning, though eerie, had a rather lulling effect — till the wind blew harder again and the banshee took the air with a full throaty tone from the bottom of the scale to a crashing crescendo. We put our heads under our pillows, and wondered whether the neighbors could sue us. Sleep came eventually though, I guess.

But things look brighter always by daylight. And when we approached our neighbors with a tentative smile and "G'mornin!" they responded heartily enough, with no mention of broken slumbers. Thanks for small mercies!

Well—as you can guess — we can hardly wait till evening, for another television session. But we've just got to reorganize our routine. Perhaps someone will think of a way to do dinner dishes in the living-room — I just don't think a kitchen sink would fit into even *our* strictly informal style of living-room decoration.

The Smiling People

By MARION SIMMS

BECAUSE of their good natures, natives of the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean off Spain, have been known for centuries as "The Smiling People." Surrounded by centres of unrest and upheaval, the islanders have been proverbial for the quiet contentment of their lives.

On beautiful hillsides sloping up from the sea, wide-porched houses of sandstone are washed in soft tints. Terraced gardens are surrounded by high walls topped with potted cacti plants. Pieces of white paper tied to balustrades indicate an apartment or room to be let.

From roofs and high balconies, where families spend many evening hours, there are magnificent views of ocean and mountains.

Some homes are built on the walls of ancient ramparts. At nightfall, householders draw up their trained hens and roosters, one by one, in a basket.

In February, the islands are filled with blooming almond trees. Later, there is a succession of peach, pear, cherry, apple, quince, and fig blooms. The air is scented by purple and gold wild hyacinth, asphodel, marigold, lavender, rosemary, and mountain mint.

Of haunting memory to travellers in the Balearics is the historic chant of the night watchman—as he offers religious praises . . . reports the hour of the night . . . . the state of the weather—his "A-la-ha-do-se-a Dios, las do-ce de la noche; se-re-no."

Always there is the piercing crow of the cock. And the mournful wailing song of masons at work—a lament that came down from the mountain fastnesses when wild tribes roamed the countryside.

so fine, so flattering, and . . .

so wonderfully soft. Fair skins become dazzlingly fair—when Yardley powder is used. Sallowness changes to creaminess; and dark skins glow with a new brilliance.

Yardley powder has everything; tone, texture and exquisite smoothness.

And Yardley English Complexion Powder is just $1.00.

English Complexion Powder

by YARDLEY OF LONDON

YOU'LL LIKE PEEK FREAN'S DIGESTIVE

. . . a slightly sweet meal biscuit suitable for serving on so many occasions.

Britain's best known bakers—Mr. Peek & Mr. Frean.

For Afternoon Tea

or an Evening Snack

Try Digestive with old cheese.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. KING GEORGE VI

PEEK FREAN'S

MAKERS OF Famous ENGLISH Biscuits

87

LONDON LETTER

Britons Don't Think Very Much Of Nationalized Transport

By P. O'D.

London.

FOR some time people have been expecting the report of the British Transport Commission on its first year of operation, and not expecting it in any very cheerful spirit. The report has now been published, and the general verdict is, not so bad as it might have been, but a lot worse than it ought to be.

Actually the debit balance for 1948 is only £4,700,000. Not a loss to be lightly dismissed, but still a good deal less than people generally feared. On the other hand, financial critics point out and the report itself admits that, if proper allowances had been made for replacements costs—as would be the case in any well run private business—the deficit would have been over £13,000,000. And this in spite of the great increases in freight rates and fares!

In fairness to the Transport Commission it must be admitted that it was presented with an immense and most difficult and complicated job, and properly integrated system of public inland transport and port facilities", involving railways, canals, road transport, docks, hotels, and much else besides. And this with a heavy legacy of war-wear and war-damage to be made good, and with enormous increases in wages and in the cost of everything that a transport system uses.

Under the circumstances the Transport Commission deserves great credit for the modest success it has achieved in carrying out its immense task. But it isn't as if the worst and heaviest part of the work were over, and the nation could now look forward to improved conditions, lower rates, and even a profit, however small, on the operation of this vast national undertaking. The exact opposite is the case. We are warned that "the trend is in the direction of higher operating costs and smaller net receipts all round", and that the deficit for 1949 will probably be very much greater.

No doubt the profitable road services, which are gradually being absorbed, will be made to meet a large part of the loss. But it is hard to see how and where the public is benefiting from all this. Whatever else nationalization may do for an industry or a country, it certainly doesn't lead to better and cheaper services to the public. And yet that is the chief and only really valid argument in favor of it.

TURCO-PERSIAN
RUG RENOVATING CO.
ORIENTAL DOMESTIC RUGS
Cleaned - Mothproofed
Expertly Rewoven
USED RUGS BOUGHT
CASH OR CONSIGNMENT
166 DUCHESS ST.
TORONTO
EL. 7592 - EL. 7070

Aviation Triumph

PESSIMISTS—and there were quite a few of them—who claimed that the Brabazon giant airliner was a sort of pseudo-aerial white elephant that would never take the air, got a rude and salutary jolt last week down at Bristol. The huge 'plane took off and flew about the countryside for half an hour with a majestic steadiness and a perfect manoeuvrability that delighted the cheering crowds that watched it. It was a triumph for the men who designed and built it, and a triumph also for the British aviation industry.

At the same time, there are considerations that tend to diminish the exuberance of the national rejoicing at this achievement. The "Brab" has cost £12,000,000, including the £2,500,000 spent on building a runway for it. The runway is a mile and a half long, and even that would not be long enough if the air-liner were carrying a full load. This means that there is probably not another airfield in the world where it would be really safe for it to land and take off, if it were put into actual service. And £12,000,000 may seem a lot of money to spend on an aeroplane that must always take off and come down again in the same place.

Actually there is no intention of putting the "Brab" into service. It is an experiment, a huge and daring and now successful experiment, the model, it is hoped, for whole fleets of such giants which Britain will build, and with which it will continue to lead the world. Its success has been a great tonic to British industry in general.

Grim News for Burglars

GRIM news for burglars, coiners, con-men, tough guys, and bad hats generally! Judges are going to work more days and longer hours, and there are to be more of them. And the hearts of judges are not at all likely to be much softened by these greater demands on their time and attention.

A special committee has been going into the question of Court Practice and Procedure, with a view to speeding up the operations of the legal machinery and also lowering the costs. Longer hours and shorter vacations is one way of doing it. There are also short-cuts in procedure which might well be adopted, in the opinion of legal reformers; but it will probably be quite a long time before all the suggested reforms are carried out.

This is a country which has a deep and well-founded respect for its legal system. No one wants to see reckless changes made in it with a view to speeding things up. Too swift justice might not be justice at all. At the same time, there is room and need for improvement—especially in view of the plans for free legal aid. The courts are cluttered up now. What they will be like then is something to shudder at, unless of course one happens to be a prospective defendant with a bad case.

Under-River Station

SLOANE Square Station in Chelsea is one of London's best known Underground stations. It has had an unusual history. Built in 1868, it was rebuilt in 1940, bombed to rubble seven months later, and is now being rebuilt—in time, it is hoped, for the Festival of Britain in 1951.

The station has also some unusual features. It is the only under-river station in London—yes, under the river! The Westbourne, one of London's "lost" rivers, flows through a huge black aqueduct of iron about 15 feet or so above the tracks. It looks like anything except a river, but a river it is.

A more attractive, though not more interesting feature, is the possession of a platform "pub". If the train is late you can easily nip in for a quick one—or even if the train is on time. After all, there are many trains and only a few platform "pubs". This particular one used to be known as "The Hole in the Wall".

Blessed Mead

DOWN in Cornwall they have been blessing the mead. It can certainly be claimed for them that they did the thing in style, the way it was probably done in the days of Æthelred the Unready—who was ready enough, I fancy, when it came to tossing off his beaker of the golden honey brew.

Members of the Worshipful Company of Meadmakers, revived after a lapse of centuries, marched in full regalia from the ancient church of Gulval down the narrow winding lanes to the Mead Hall in the Vale of Trevayler. There were heraldic trumpeters in tabards emblazoned with the arms of the Company. There was a page in a tabard of blue and green carrying on a cushion the ceremonial mazer of silver and oak, from which the mead, having been blessed, was to be poured into the great vats, a little into each by way of benediction of the brew.

Besides the cross-bearer, the choir, and the clergy who were taking part in the ceremony, there were the mace-bearers, the mayors, and the town-clerks of Helston, St. Ives, and Penzance, all of course in their mediaeval robes.

The blessing was conducted in four languages — old Cornish, Anglo-Saxon, 16th century English, and Latin. It must have put a bit of a strain on the linguistic abilities even of the Canon of Truro Cathedral who officiated, but apparently the congregation had no difficulty in following the service. They gathered that the mead was being blessed.

It is more than 400 years since mead was made in this country on a commercial scale—the emphasis is on "commercial." The ceremony of blessing may have been a piece of mediaeval pageantry designed largely with an eye to publicity and the newsreel cameras, but the making of mead is now a genuine local industry, and a flourishing one, it seems. Something like 90 per cent of its output is already ear-marked for export—and to dollar countries, my dears! If that isn't serious, I'd like to know what is.

BRAIN-TEASER

Across the Downs

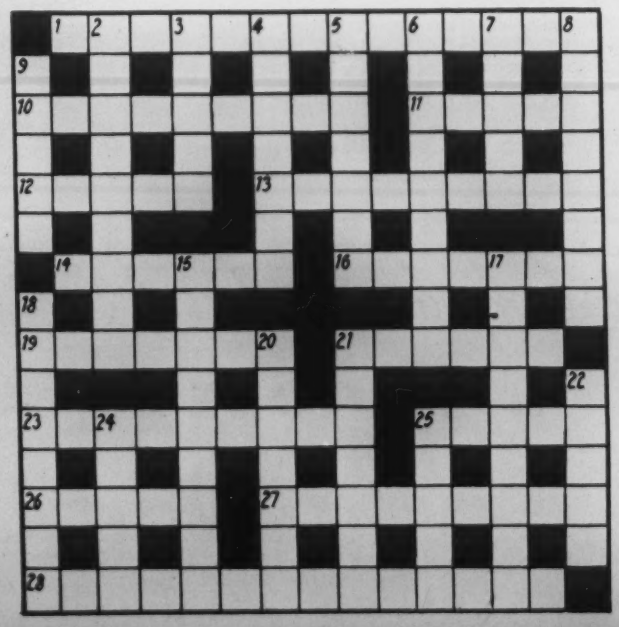
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. O, he makes undies for a servant-girls joint. (10, 4)
10. I have a slim face for a portrait. (9)
11. His riders went seawards. (5)
12. Choose from a select few. (5)
13. The loan is over after I take the large book back. (9)
14. Change course in a steamship. (6)
16. Surprisingly they often take a back seat. (7)
19. To keep warm hers eat inside. (7)
21. Often followed with care. (6)
23. Teems with tenants. What's it leave? (9)
25. He helps to make the cow nervous. (5)
26. Brahma, Vishnu and Siva are his deities. (5)
27. He got his tic dropping aitches. (9)
28. When the auditors enter the Pearly Gates. (3, 2, 9)

DOWN

2. A chest roar is often needed by the singer to be heard above it. (9)
3. The Dean was a fast old bird? (5)
4. The score at the opening of "Patience". (7)
5. How the Eskimo serves his pie? (3, 4)
6. See 25 down. (9)
7. She's something of a ninny at first, but gets on later. (5)
8. With which you get a one-eyed view of things. (3-5)
9. Five is a half? (5)
15. A light-colored pant is a delicacy. (5, 4)
17. Behead a white nobleman for a colored. (9)
18. Sliding off this roof you'd be clutching at a straw. (8)
20. It may be honest to suggest the prophet trespass. (7)
21. Has a sock for the feet. (7)
22. Not necessarily made by the wise. (5)
24. Canny girl. (5)
25. During your salad days there may be a 6 of this on your breath. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

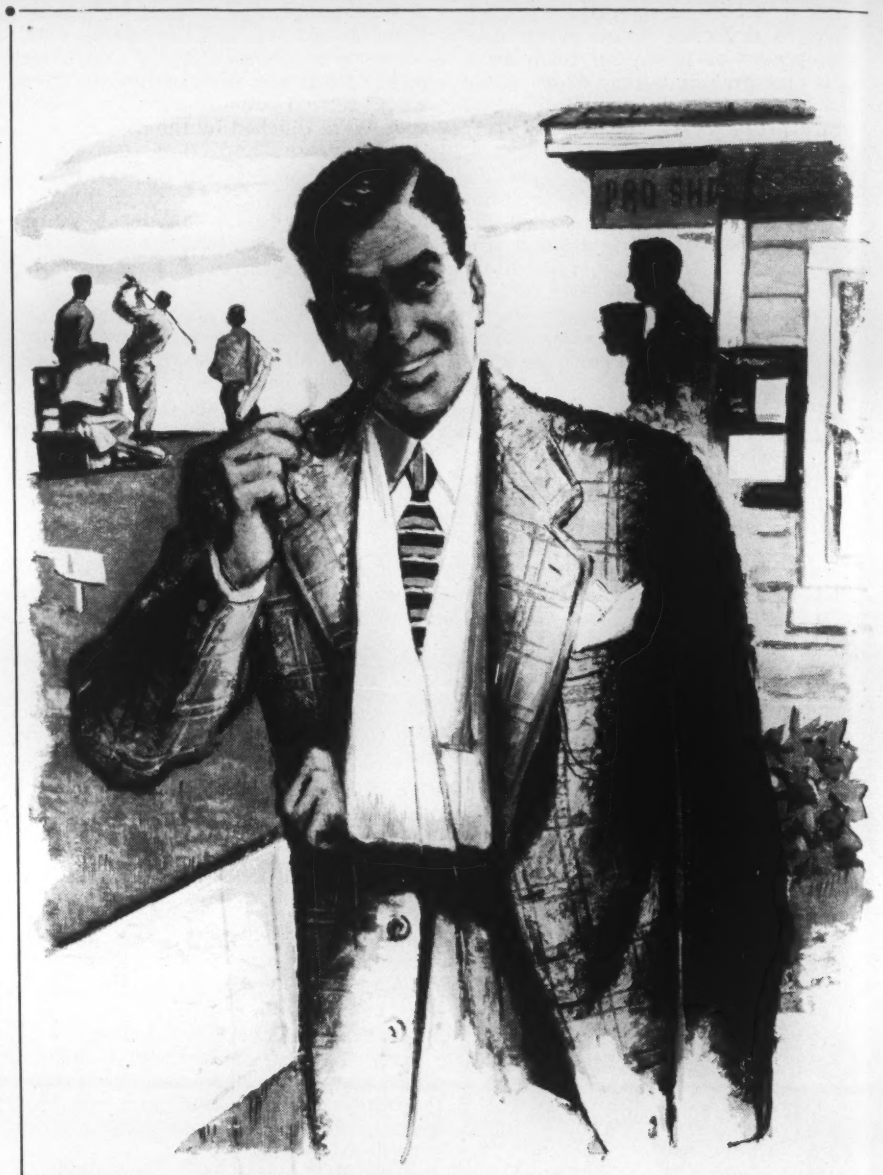
ACROSS

1. Animal crackers
10. Easterner
11. Manse
12. Teak
13. Sensualist
15. Regulate
16. Tariff
18. Fiancé
19. Childish
22. Hemisphere
24. Verb
26. Large
27. New potato
28. Whipper-snapper

DOWN

2. Nostalgia
3. Meed
4. Longest
5. Rarest
6. Combatable
7. Ennui
8. Sweat of the brow
9. Letter of the law
14. Black sheep
17. Itinerate
20. Hard won
21. Shiner
23. Merci
25. Hoop

(74)



Out of action . . .
But not out of pocket!

"I'm one of the 'gallery' at the golf club these days — thanks to a bad fall last week — but at least I have a $280.00 consolation prize . . . the cheque from my Great-West Life Income Protector!"

When illness or accident keeps you off the job, the Great-West Life Income Protector policy provides regular cheques to relieve financial worry.

Created by a billion-dollar life insurance company with over half-a-century of experience, the Income Protector is flexible and easily tailored to fit your own special circumstances.

Your future is our business Today

Besides providing regular income, your Income Protector can include such optional extras as death benefits up to $25,000 in case of accidental death... and provision to pay hospital, surgical, and nursing bills. Ask your Great-West Life representative!

GREAT-WEST LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG

THE OTHER PAGE

The Poets' Corner

By A LOT OF THEM

BEATING HIS ADVANTAGES

WHEN Michael was a little lad,
His wealthy parents coddled him.
All kinds of toys the nipper had,
His cup was full, right to the brim.
His pocket-money was enough
To feed a fam'ly of D.P.'s.
His days were never hard or tough,
He lived on flow'ry beds of ease.
The finest schools encompassed him,
The best Society on earth.
—No doubt you think his end was tough
Unworthy of his gilded birth,
But flouting ev'ry moral plan
Drawn by philosopher or sage,
He made himself a proper man,
The most distinguished of his age.

J. E. M.

POETRY AND SCIENCE

How far that little candle throws his beams!

THE Man of Science reads and smiles.
He knows — within three million miles!
"A trifle neither here nor there,
Or ninety-six, or ninety-three,
Is immaterial to me,"
He says with lofty air.
"The candle is, in fact, a sun,
And waves of light are wont to run
Eleven million miles a minute,
So Maxwell proved beyond a doubt;
And then he blew his candle out,
A-whistling like a linnet."

So shines a good deed in a naughty world!

The Man of Science reads, and frowns.
"To us," he says, "in caps and gowns,
Goodness, if such a thing there be,
And an analogy one craves,
Might run in corpuscles or waves
At high velocity.
I think a good dead ought to be defined
Before its mean velocity we find."

J. E. M.

PROUD MOMENT

EINSTEIN may know more
About relativity,
Heifetz more about violin;
Donald Budge may be
A better tennis player,
Fred Astaire a better dancer—
But my son asked me a question,
And I knew the answer!

MAY RICHSTONE

AUTUMN GLORY

AUTUMN,—and deep content within my heart!
O golden days! O golden autumn days!
When the harshness of the world is blurred,
And the heart of man is strangely stirred
To utter songs of praise.
Autumn,—with color and with kindly light
Of golden days, of golden autumn days;
When winter's cold has not yet come,
And the tempests of the North are dumb,
And the woods are all ablaze.
O autumn glories! Pour into my heart
From all these mellow, glowing, peaceful days;
That Winter, long and cold and drear,
And the harshness of the world made clear,
May not my heart dismay.

A. M. R.

MIRAGE

"YOUNG fighter-pilot, tell me what you see
Over the side of your frail fuselage,
You with the broad horizon. Any tree
Or water past our desert?" "No. Mirage.
Mirage, that's all you're running after now.
Sit down and die. Don't look. Be strong. Be blind."
Mirage? And yet it sticks in my mind somehow
There's two sorts of mirage: one's in the mind,
The other is reality reflected
From past the horizon's rim. Water and trees
Are there in truth, much farther than expected
But gained by pushing forward. On your knees,
Down on your knees to bless the cloud that shone,
And then for God's sake off them and push on.

DAVID BROCK

FILM PARADE

"The Fallen Idol"

(*Continued from Page* 13)

ning to end, one of the rare films which hold fear, suspense and perfect credibility in unwavering balance. It is the story of a small, lonely boy left to the care of the butler and his wife in a magnificent London embassy. The boy idolizes Baines the butler (Ralph Richardson) and since he is without playmates or childish distractions, attaches himself to Baines and to the half-recognized, half unintelligible world in which Baines moves. The unhappily married Baines is in love with one of the Embassy secretaries (Michele Morgan) and their predicament, which turns to tragedy and presently becomes a matter for the police, is observed almost entirely through Felipe's eyes. "The Fallen Idol" is in a sense a *tour de force* but it is handled with such knowledge and perceptiveness that it never has to descend to trickery. It is altogether a brilliant and extraordinary film.

ABOUT the best I can say for "Roseanna McCoy" is that it was better than I expected, or at any rate, not as bad as I had feared. It concerns itself chiefly with a rural idyll between Roseanna McCoy (Joan Evans) and one of the junior Hatfields (Farley Granger) and it isn't until it gets into the final sequences that it explodes into the witless mayhem which gave the McCoys and Hatfields their place in history.

I don't know whether or not this Montague-Capulet affair is actually included in the records of the Hatfields and McCoys, but certainly the screen version of it is unmistakable Hollywood, Rough Poetry Division. The story runs along familiar lines, the two lovers are adequate and handsomely photographed. The film owes what distinction it has to Raymond Massey and Aline MacMahon as the senior McCoys and to Charles of the Hatfield clan. Even the older Bickford as the gun-toting patriarch feudists, however, don't quite survive the "respectabilizing" of a great tradition of ferocity. Any real Hatfield or McCoy looking at this picture would probably feel he had lost face with posterity.

IF YOU go to "Rope of Sand"—which I don't advise—you had better get in on the opening sequences because the plot is deeply involved and you may have difficulty figuring out from moment to moment who is double-crossing whom, and why. For the benefit of latecomers, the story has to do with the promoter of a South African diamond mine (Claude Rains) who is working busily against Paul Henreid, a very tough police commissioner in charge of the Prohibited Area.

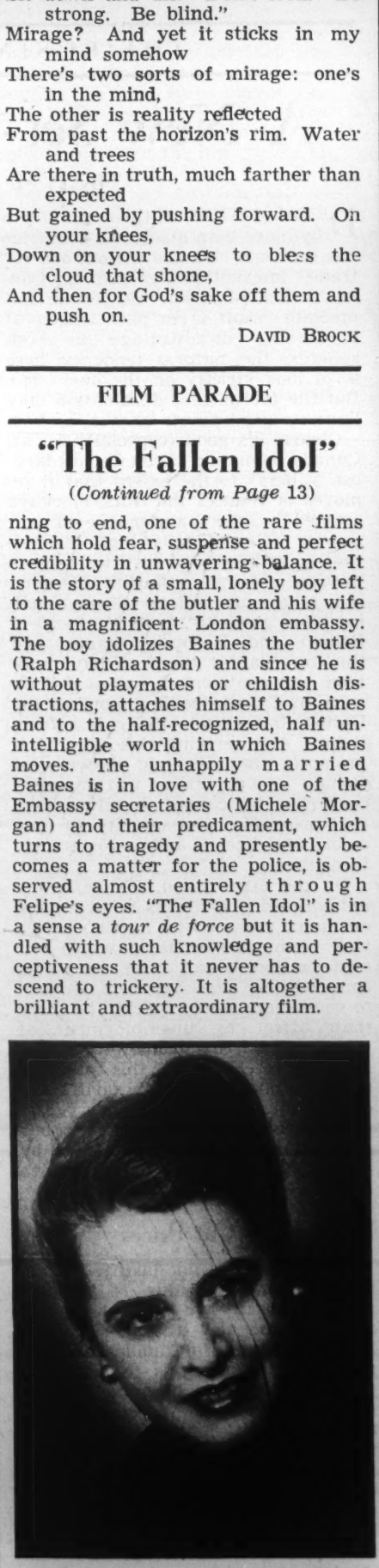
Presently Corinne Calvet drifts into the picture and starts trying to seduce Mr. Rains, who resists her with implacable charm and then negotiates with her to seduce Burt Lancaster. Somehow she gets diverted from this project and starts seducing Paul Henreid for reasons of her own. It's quite a while before she gets down to her real homework, which is Burt Lancaster. It seems he knows the whereabouts of a secret diamond cache in the prohibited area, and Claude Rains is after the secret, and so is Paul Henreid and so is Peter Lorre, who apparently wandered in from another picture. Corrinne Calvet is the girl to get it obviously. She does too, before the picture is over, though not till practically everyone in the cast has had a thorough if routine beating up. She is a beautiful girl who makes seduction look foolishly easy, and also at times just foolish.

SWIFT REVIEW

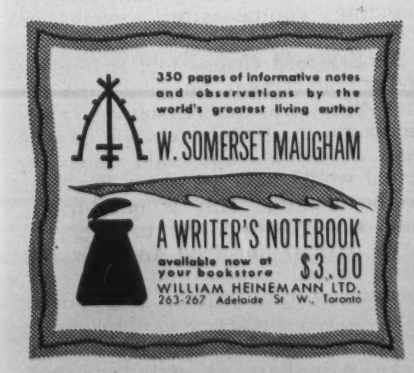
LOST BOUNDARIES. Louis de Rochemont's documented story of the negro doctor who "passed" as white. The film is over-glossy, both in its handling and in its conclusions, but the subject makes it worth anyone's while. With Mel Ferrer, Beatrice Pearson.

THE STRATTON STORY. Baseball legend, based on the career of Monty Stratton. Simply and warmly told and agreeably played by James Stewart and June Allyson.

PORTRAIT FROM LIFE. Tense English melodrama involving some rather special villainy in a European Displaced Persons Camp. With Mai Zetterling.



THE FUNNY book for last year was "Truthfully Yours" by Mme. Angeline Hango, who received the Leacock Medal last month at the Authors' Dinner at Orillia.


350 pages of informative notes and observations by the world's greatest living author
W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM
A WRITER'S NOTEBOOK
available now at your bookstore
$3.00
WILLIAM HEINEMANN LTD.
263-267 Adelaide St W., Toronto

The Fur-Lined Shortie Coat . . . makes around-the-clock fashion news this season . . . as a smart topper for tweedy casuals by daytime . . . as a smooth sophisticate to wear over evening dresses after dark. The fur-lined shortie shown is representative of the new-season coats leading double lives, now to be seen at EATON'S

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 4, 1949 *Michael Young, Asst. Financial Editor*

Right Of Freedom Of Association Menaced By Undemocratic Acts

By V. C. PHELAN

Recognition of the right of labor freely to associate in unions and to bargain collectively for legitimate objectives made great strides in the fifty years preceding the First World War. Since then, however, progress has been disappointing. The Great Depression reduced the bargaining power of labor, while the dictators of the period imposed such drastic limitations on bargaining rights and freedom to organize as to leave labor organizations in their countries unable to perform any useful service to their members.

In some countries these conditions still prevail, and it is the responsibility of the International Labor Organization to take what action it can to bring about reforms. Below, V. C. Phelan, the Director of the Canada Branch of the I.L.O., sets out the difficulties which the Organization must meet, and the means which it has to meet them.

Freedom of association is a vital part of the democratic tradition. It is also one of the most vulnerable of the rights democracy confers. It is a right which is easily withdrawn in a national emergency, but which is not so easily regained.

IN PROVIDING for the formation of the International Labor Organization in 1919, the framers of the Treaty of Versailles stated in that document that lasting peace could be established only if based upon social justice, naming as one of the objectives in this direction the "recognition of the principle of freedom of association."

This declaration was followed in the Treaty by practical recognition of the right to organize through the provision that the International Labor Organization would include employers' groups and trade unions, as well as governments, in its framework.

While considerable progress has been made in gaining universal recognition for these rights, it is difficult to suggest whether much of it has been made since the beginning of the first war. For, while recognition of the right has spread, many areas operating under non-democratic conditions have stifled the development by government edict. Progress up to 1914 indicated almost universal acceptance of the principle within a few years, but developments since have been retarded.

Between the two wars the International Labor Office acted always on the assumption that workers and employers in all countries had, or should have, the right freely to organize, but especially in view of complaints from workers in some areas, it was generally realized that the declarations in the Treaties did not of themselves accomplish their aspirations.

In consequence, the International Labor Conferences gave attention to the matter from time to time. At the Session of 1921, an International Convention was adopted, aimed at providing the right to organize for workers in agriculture, but later efforts to produce a Convention covering industrial workers had to be abandoned for the time in 1927. While difficulties arose at the Conference in that year over the closed shop, the growth of non-democratic government in industrial areas appears to have been a big factor in the failure of the I.L.O. to produce a convention covering industrial workers.

No Progress

This turn of events was followed by reference of the matter by the I.L.O. Governing Body (the international executive), to a special committee, which continued for some years to have on its agenda freedom of association, but which could scarcely hope to make progress under the difficulties preceding the Second World War.

Meeting in Philadelphia in 1944, the International Labor Conference issued a declaration, attuning its objectives to the postwar period. Here again freedom of association was emphasized, thus providing a new background for the 1947 consideration of the matter, following the United Nations' references already mentioned.

The work of the 1947 Conference at Geneva following three weeks of Committee discussion, may be summed up in this manner:

(a) The Conference adopted a resolution, unanimously agreed to by Governments, Employers and Workers, setting forth that: "Employers and workers, public and private, without distinction as to occupation, sex, color, race, creed or nationality, should have the inviolable right to establish organizations of their own choosing without previous authorization." To amplify the general principles, the Resolution proceeded to define what was meant by freedom of association, and the related protection of the right to organize and to bargain collectively — that is, to define the more important implications.

(b) It was then decided that the 1948 Conference proceed further with the matter, and to this end a list of discussion points was agreed upon. (Adoption of a Convention was not possible in 1947, as I.L.O. procedures specify consideration at two Conferences before adoption of a Convention).

(c) It was agreed that among the international agencies, I.L.O. was the one equipped to treat with freedom of association.

(d) The Governing Body was requested to study possible international machinery, to safeguard respect for freedom of association.

(e) While freedom of association involves chiefly union rights, it was recognized that the right of employers to organize is also interfered with on occasions.

Next Step

Following the initial action of 1947, the International Labor Conference of 1948, held at San Francisco, developed matters further with the adoption of an I.L.O. Convention, titled the "Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948."

The Convention sets out that the Member-States ratifying it shall provide that "Workers and employers, without distinction whatsoever, shall have the right to establish and, subject only to the rules of the organization concerned, to join organizations of their own choosing without previous authorization."

The articles of the Convention provide that Workers' and Employers' organizations may operate without government interference to restrict the lawful exercise of their rights. Some safeguards are included: for example, subject to the laws of the land not impeding the general right of free association, it is provided that the organizations "like other persons or collectivities shall respect the law of the land." Also, national laws determine the extent to which police and armed forces share the guarantees of the Convention.

The San Francisco Convention was adopted unanimously, with government, employer and worker delegates present.

At Geneva in June this year, the International Labor Conference adopted a second Convention, "concerning the application of the principles of the right to organize and to bargain collectively." This Convention supplements that of a year earlier, and seeks to spell out the means by which workers shall be given the right to organize, and the measures for avoiding interference with that right. Though adopted, the Convention met with opposition from some of the employer delegates voting on the issue. Differences of opinion had developed in Committee consideration over "the right not to join" a union, of which the Convention contains no mention.

Also, some difficulties were encountered over the extent to which public employees should be guaranteed the same right as industrial employees, with the final decision leaving it to national governments to decide the rights of public employees, engaged in the administration of the State. The Conference found that time did not permit to develop the question of industrial relations, so that it left that issue for the Session of 1950.

Wrestling with the difficult problem of international supervision of freedom of association, the I.L.O. Governing Body, at a meeting held at the time of the Conference in Geneva this year, authorized Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General of I.L.O., to continue discussions with the United Nations on a plan put forward by the International Labor Office.

Fact Finding

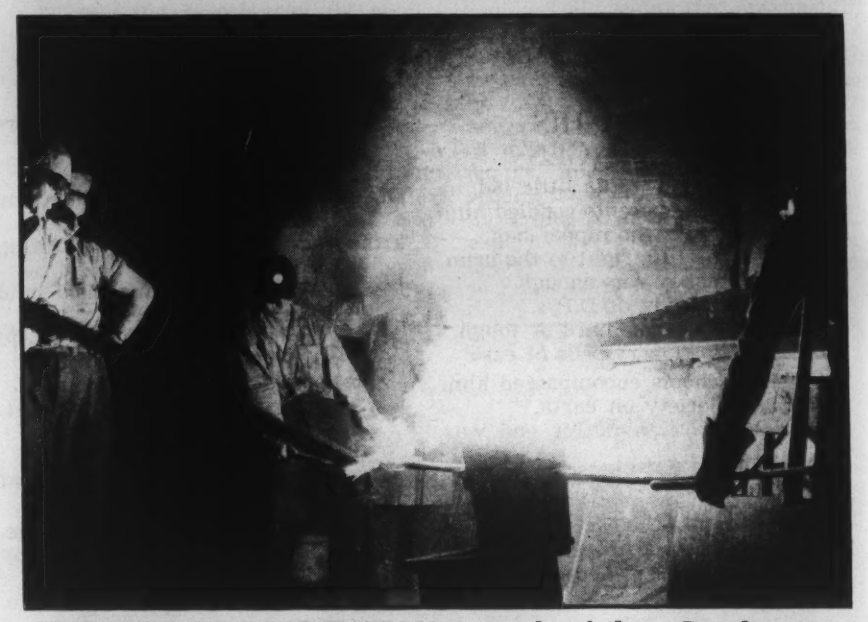
This would give a small international judicial body, to function as a fact-finding and conciliation commission where denial of freedom of association is alleged. The Commission would be available to governments of countries in which such denial is charged, or the I.L.O. might refer allegations for investigation. The Commission might be under the I.L.O., or the U.N. and I.L.O. jointly.

Some conclusions may be drawn from the work of the I.L.O. on these matters begun in 1947. It was no small accomplishment that representatives of more than 50 governments and of the employers and workers from the same States should have come in 1947 and 1948, to general agreement on principles so often a source of heated debate. Differences of opinion in 1949 do not diminish the importance of the earlier agreement on principles. Even if all great powers were not represented at the meetings (Russia is not an I. L. O. Member, nor are Germany and Japan) representation from states, big and small, still covers a large proportion of world opinion.

The 1948 Convention is a first attempt to define rights conferred by freedom of association. What is of some importance, too, is that the ground is now prepared better than before, to proceed with international regulations in the difficult area of industrial relations, if the International Labor Conference should choose to do so.

The 1948 Convention is now before the 60 governments, which are Members of the I.L.O., for ratification, and as a footnote, Canada's position may be mentioned. Canada faces some difficulties in the way of ratifying — difficulties shared by several other countries with federal systems of government. It is held that the Convention, guaranteeing freedom of association, is mainly within provincial jurisdiction, only partly in federal. Canada's ratification would have to proceed upon provincial, as well as federal, implementing legislation — an uncommon practice in this country in giving adherence to international agreements. But it should be added that an examination of present federal and provincial statutes bearing on the matter, appear to indicate that the provisions of the Convention are just about completely in force here at this time, either through federal or provincial statute.

The 1948 Convention is really basic, though the 1949 Convention is now also open to ratification by governments.



FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION is a right of these Canadian iron workers. The I.L.O. is trying to set up an international convention which will guarantee this right to workers everywhere in the world.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

A New Set-Up In Trade

By P. M. RICHARDS

DEVALUATION of their currencies by more than a score of countries has suddenly changed the outlook for trade, internationally and in Canada's home market. Since the immediate result is to put Canada at a trading disadvantage in both spheres, the natural tendency here is to look strictly on the dark side. But the fact is that devaluation may have its good points as well as bad.

Clearly it's good (especially for us, Canada being one of the world's largest traders) to the extent that it removes or reduces the trade blockage created by the maintenance of currencies at artificially high levels — that is, at levels not justified by production and trade volumes. It's good if it puts more dollars (through selling more goods to North America) in British and European hands and thereby enables them to buy more from this continent. It's good if it results in Canada selling more to the United States and buying less from them. And certainly it's good if it promotes the economic recovery of Britain and other war-damaged countries; we cannot ourselves have real prosperity and security as long as our best friends and customers are in distress.

On the other hand, it's definitely not so good if it results in swamping our home market with imports priced well below the levels at which our own producers can offer the same commodities; the apparent benefit to consumers would quickly be more than offset by unemployment at home and consequent loss of purchasing power. (However, this situation might be taken care of by tariffs and other limitations on imports.) And likewise, it's not so good if it hits our already reduced export business by making our products too expensive for overseas buyers.

No Rush to Cut Prices

However, we're not justified in assuming now that this is actually going to occur. In general, at the outset of the new trading situation, British exporters to Canada have displayed little eagerness to cut their prices to anything like the amount (23.6 per cent) made possible by the respective British and Canadian devaluations. Though substantial price cuts have indeed been made on British automobiles and a few other products which, though Canadians have considered them over-priced, have until recently enjoyed a large scarcity demand here, the immediate tendency seems to be for British exporters to keep most prices about as high as they think the traffic will stand, in order to recoup themselves for what they regard as inadequate profits realized on past sales here.

Nevertheless the 23.6 per cent differential seems likely to be employed to advantage by Britain in the case of commodities such as steel, machinery and textiles, for which Britain is particularly anxious to obtain wider markets. Though Canada's own steel-making capacity has lately become nearly if not quite large enough to take care of this country's requirements, Canada is still importing about a million tons of steel annually, mostly form the United States, and Britain apparently hopes to get a much larger part of this business as a result of devaluation. She will be helped in this by the fact that U.S. steel prices will now be 10 per cent higher here.

Canadian textile producers point out that in the first seven months of 1949 British exports of wool fabrics to Canada have already averaged 54 per cent above the monthly rate during 1938, and voice the fear that there will now be a further large increase in sales of British textiles here and thereby a corresponding displacement of Canadian production and employment. Britain also is already pushing her sales of machinery and other capital equipment in this market, in increased competition with Canada's own wartime-enlarged capacity for this type of production.

But it is important to note that Britain's ability to take full advantage, in respect of prices, of her much greater currency devaluation depends on British production costs being held down and thus on the forbearance of British labor in pushing demands for higher wages. This, unfortunately for Britain, is already in serious doubt. Labor unions there are already showing alarm over the prospect of higher living costs as a result of devaluation and are demanding compensatory wage increases.

Sir Stafford Cripps told Britons in his announcement on September 18 that there was no reason for price increases in Britain except in the case of bread, and said that the pound would have its old value within the country. This is not strictly true, since Britain has to import a large part of her food and raw material requirements and will now, because of her drastic devaluation, have to pay higher prices for much of these imports. Inevitably this means a higher cost of living. Will Britons accept a new reduction of their already none-too-high living standards? If they refuse to do so and force general increases in wages, Britain may prove to be on the way to an inflationary rise in costs and prices that will, before very long, destroy the trading advantage now gained by devaluation.

FIREPLACE FURNACE
For Summer Homes and Cottages—
draws cold air out of room—sends hot air in to replace it instead of heating outside—circulates air—saves fuel—no more cold evenings at cottage.
Write us...
TWEED STEEL WORKS LIMITED (Dept. S49), TWEED, ONT.

TELFORD V. KENNEY has been promoted to Assistant Sales Manager for The House of Seagram for Ontario, it was announced today by J. M. Rothschild, Sales Manager in this province.

For the past several years, Mr. Kenney has been sales representative for The House of Seagram in Hamilton.

* * *

During the war Mr. Kenney was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in recognition of his services as Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps at 2nd Division Headquarters.

CHINESE ELM
Reserve now for Ideal Autumn Planting!
Chinese Elm Hedge—12 inches to 20 inches high when shipped—will grow 2 feet the first year—25 plants for $2.98 — sufficient for 25 feet. Giant Exhibition Flowering Peonies in colours: red, white or pink—3 for $1.89.
Brookdale-Kingsway Nurseries
BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO

Finest British Quality Topcoats and Rainwear
Gabardines
Scotch Coverts
Cotton Poplins
Harris Tweeds
"Aquatite" Reg'd
MADE IN ENGLAND

Special Problem In Canada For British Exporters

By MICHAEL YOUNG

The British must increase their sales in Canada. Surveys they have conducted of the Canadian market have disclosed some special problems which they must meet if their export drive is to be successful. These special problems do not spring from relatively low productivity in Britain, or from over valued sterling — their roots are even deeper than that. They are problems peculiar to the Canadian market, and it will require a lot of effort on the part of the British to solve them.

WHETHER or not a revalued sterling will ease Britain's dollar problems depends on whether or not the lower prices of British goods in North America will increase the demand for them by more than enough to compensate for two unfavorable consequences of devaluation — the fewer number of dollars realized for each unit sold, and the higher prices the British will have to pay for their imports from dollar areas.

Devaluation and more output per British laborer will help to solve the price aspects of the U.K. marketing problem here. But the high prices of some British goods on the Canadian market are not due to these factors alone. Nor, indeed, is the British marketing problem in Canada a matter of price alone.

The Washington Monetary conference left no doubt that British recovery was going to depend primarily on British effort. Already the British have demonstrated their determination to get top marks for that.

A recent report of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe states that "the increase in productivity in the United States between 1935-38 and 1948 was only 10 per cent. For Britain the comparable figure may be put at 18 per cent." This indicates that the British are making progress toward closing the gap between their own and the North American level of labor productivity. The gap, however, is very big. Before the war, U.S. output per worker was about 2.8 times as high as was the British.

The British are placing great hopes on the sale of capital goods in Canada—and with good reason. According to the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, "Canada is today the greatest importer of manufactured goods in the world. Of machinery equipment and replacement parts alone we imported $436 million in value from the United States and only $28 million in value from the United Kingdom sources. Canada is a challenge to British industry that offers a rich reward to the successful."

The British have taken up the challenge but meeting it poses special problems. Last fall the United Kingdom Engineering Mission, headed by Sir Harry Gilpin, visited Canada to find ways of increasing the trade of the British engineering industry with this country. The British magazine *Scope* printed the results of another survey of the Canadian market.

Information

These surveys have yielded information which should serve to prepare British sellers for the marketing problems they will meet in this country.

The British have discovered, for instance, that invading the capital goods market in Canada is not only a matter of producing the goods and delivering them at competitive prices. Services to maintain the equipment must also be set up here, and the service must be just as quick and no more expensive than that offered by Canadian and American competitors.

Firms in the U.K. who are responding to Sir Stafford Cripps' appeal to get into the dollar markets, are faced not only with the problem of getting their product sold in Canada, but also with that of establishing service depots and parts manufacturing centres—a dollar-consuming activity, but remote control methods will not work.

Further, sales of capital equipment in Canada cannot be treated as a short term thing. British manufacturers of capital equipment can't just look in on the Canadian market for a while and then leave it. If they are going to sell here they will have to give the prospective buyer assurance that after he has geared his factory to a certain type of equipment, replacements will be just as easily available later when the equipment has worn out.

In selling consumer goods in this country the British are faced with special problems. In some lines the high price of British consumer goods is set not by British, but by Canadian sellers.

A Canadian retailer is not under any obligation to help the British over their dollar crisis. The only thing he is expected to do is sell as many goods as possible at as good a price as he can get.

Certain British goods have a small but loyal group of customers who are anxious to "buy British" even if it costs them more to do so. Other considerations, such as the well-earned reputation of British goods for quality—and the tendency of people to judge quality by price — all influence the Canadian retailer who has stocks of any limited supply of British goods to put a higher mark-up on these goods than he does on other ones.

There is nothing to criticize the retailer for in this. The chances are that if he did not charge a high price for the goods he would not be able to sell them. A small turnover with a high mark-up may be no more satisfactory to him than a big turnover and a low mark-up. But it has to be one or the other if he is going to stay in business.

But in solving the British dollar problem, it is very important which way it is to be. The mark-up does not realize any dollars for Britain. Therefore, a low mark-up and a lot of goods sold would be the most satisfactory arrangement as far as the British are concerned.

Example

Scotch whiskey provides a good example of discriminating mark-up. Reliable British sources estimate the mark-up on this commodity to be as high as 90 per cent—this is exclusive of federal taxes—but the traffic will bear it, so why not? The same source estimated the mark-up on Canadian manufactured rye whiskey to be 65 per cent. If this is so, then the coyness of the Liquor Control Board about divulging this kind of information is not hard to understand.

There is no question of alcoholic morality involved here—whatever effect alcohol has on a person, it's the same whether it's labelled scotch or rye. And scotch is a dollar earner.

The effort which the British must make on their own behalf cannot, therefore, be confined to their own country. These problems will have to be met in the markets in which the U.K. is trying to sell. And the problem cannot be met simply by devaluing the pound. It is up to the British to provide the service Canadians demand, and also to show the Canadian retailers that a low mark-up and a big turnover of British goods is possible, and will be just as profitable as a high mark-up and a small turnover.

the increase in receipts from dollar areas would be something like $140,000,000. However, the increased quantity which the Americans will in fact use is problematical, and may be quite small.

Stockpiling is not considered par-

(*Continued on page 27*)

Washington Pact Comments From London, New York

Quite apart from devaluation of sterling, the plans for the recovery of Britain which were developed during the Washington monetary conference have provoked a lot of interest in Britain and the United States. Below, two on-the-spot writers set out the reactions in London and New York to the recommendations made after the conference.

U.S. Business Groups Have Many Queries

By RAYMOND L. HOADLEY

New York.

BUSINESS groups are pressing Washington officials for clarification of several of the agreements reached in the three-power financial accord. Already a New York delegation has waited on Secretary Snyder of the Treasury, urging him to schedule a speech at an early date to present the Administration's foreign investment program for private capital. Something new must be added to create a healthier investment climate if the log jam in the foreign investment market is to be broken.

American private capital cannot easily be attracted to sterling area investments. Private capital is wary of socialization measures. Besides, American investors want their profits in dollars. The government has been urging increased private foreign investment ever since the war. Bankers have countered with the demand that the State Department prod other governments into taking the necessary steps to attract such capital. They are now trying to smoke out the Treasury on measures that can and will be taken to break the impasse.

Aside from foreign investments, businessmen are wondering just how some of the other agreements can be carried out to give Britain immediate aid. The proposal to increase strategic stockpiling in the states runs into the unwillingness of Congress to increase appropriations for this purpose. It raises the more serious question of whether an undertaking initiated in the interests of national defence should be diverted to another purpose. Not only Congress but the military may have ideas on that.

The elimination of customs red tape on the scale contemplated and the possible lowering of tariffs will be a long process running into 1950. The State Department is under strong pressure from oil interests to insist in the pending United States-United Kingdom oil discussions that British guarantees be given to American producers who sell oil in sterling areas so that at least a part of their profits can be converted into dollars. The American oil producers have expenses which cannot be met with sterling, and the use they can make of sterling area funds is limited.

Wheat From E.C.A. Big Factor To U.K.

By JOHN L. MARSTON

London.

TO THE British the most valuable item in the Washington Agreement lies in point 3 which deals with limitations on expenditure of E.C.A. dollars. The financing of a part of the $322 million annual cost of Canadian wheat by aid funds instead of—as since early this year—commercially earned dollars, is the kind of result which people here hoped to see from Washington.

There are also now large potential sterling area earnings from rubber, but this depends on American consumers using 100,000 tons more natural rubber a year. If this happens,

and the RIGHT WAY to build is with B. C. COAST WOODS

Pacific Coast Hemlock, for example, is *right* for every home building use . . . from floor joists to interior panelling.

Strong yet light, tough yet easy to work, uniform of grain and free from resin, seasoned Pacific Coast Hemlock meets with favor everywhere.

Because it has neither taste nor odor, this fine B.C. Coast wood makes ideal kitchen and service room cabinets and built-in furniture units.

Your retail lumber dealer will tell you how to use Pacific Coast Hemlock to best advantage when you build or remodel your home.

Free Booklets —Our illustrated booklets show how to build for beauty and economy using time-tested B.C. Coast woods in your home.

SEND FOR YOUR FREE COPY TODAY!

B.C. COAST WOODS SN-7
837 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.
Please send me free booklets as checked:
☐ Use Pacific Coast Hemlock
☐ Use Western Red Cedar
☐ A Quality Home Can Cost Less
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... Prov.....

IT'S SMART TO BUILD WITH THESE

B.C. COAST WOODS

Waycroft Junior School
YORK MILLS, ONTARIO
Junior Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls—3 to 10 years
High academic standing. Fully qualified teaching and nursing staff. Happy home life. Spacious well-equipped garden for outdoor play. Nursery, Kindergarten and Grades I through IV. Wide curriculum in classrooms—includes French, Folk Dancing, Nature Study, extensive Supplementary Reading and Ethics.
For information and prospectus
Write: THE PRINCIPAL, MISS M. TARGETT

Government
and
Corporation
Securities

Enquiries Invited

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

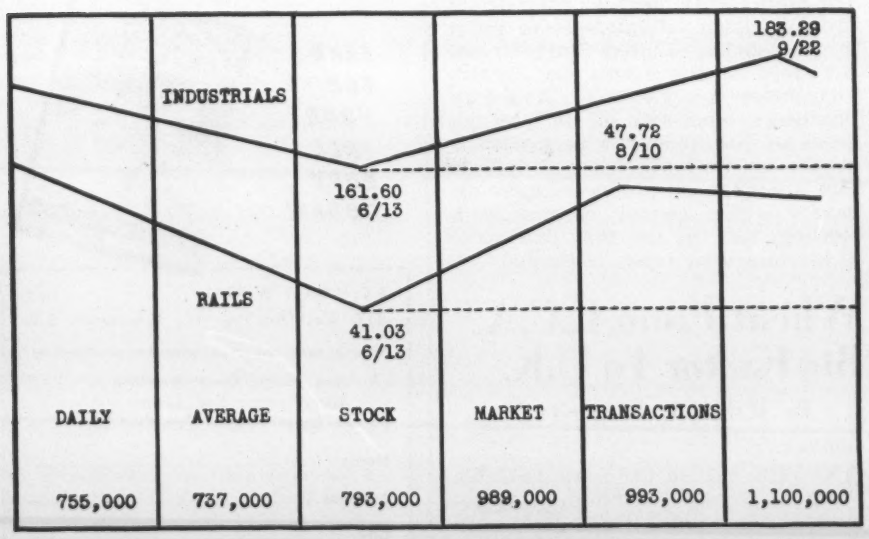
By Haruspex

Favorably priced in terms of earnings and yields, stocks are now benefiting from some improvement in psychology as to the business outlook. The foreign political and financial situation remains an adverse element.

U. S. business, over the past two months, has shown a relatively good recovery and, if important strikes can now be prevented, could carry further over the several months ahead. Under such a background, that is, advancing business, it might be concluded that the stock market could also give a favorable account of itself, say, into late 1949 or the early part of 1950.

Protracted strikes at this juncture in important industries, however, could easily cripple the business recovery. In the first place, such strikes would lower the optimism that businessmen themselves have evidenced over recent weeks. Such sentiment is a definite factor in the current recovery. Second, unemployment engendered by a long drawn out strike in the coal and steel industries, could involve some 1.5 million persons or more, a factor that would show up in declining consumer purchases. Together, lowered business psychology and decreased public consumption could easily nip the current upturn in the bud.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



BUSINESS BRIEFS

SALES of Loblaw Groceterias Co., Ltd. in the present fiscal year are currently higher than in the corresponding period of the year ended May 28, 1949. Notwithstanding the return of highly competitive conditions in the retail food industry, prospects for the current fiscal year are believed favorable and, barring unforeseen circumstances, sales and profits this year will register improvement over last year.

IN THE first six months of the current fiscal year of Canada Cement Co. Ltd., December 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949, all-Canadian output of cement of 7,271,951 barrels showed a gain of 15 per cent over the total of 6,322,574 barrels for the corresponding period of the previous year, while shipments, equivalent to "sales," showed a greater percentage gain of 21 per cent, from 5,529,790 barrels to 6,678,191 barrels, an increase in shipments of 1,039,078 barrels as against one of 962,636 in production.

SALES of The Consumers' Gas Co. of Toronto for the first 19 days of September were nearly 7 per cent more than in the same period a year ago. Sales for the year ending September 30 will be down about 3 per cent owing to the warmer spring and summer.

IN comparison with the same period last year, earned income of the Industrial Acceptance Corp. Ltd. increased approximately 30 per cent. Net earnings available for preferred and common dividends increased 55 per cent. The balance of earnings applicable to common stock were equivalent to $2.87 per share as compared with $1.90 for the corresponding period in 1948.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Upper Canada's Prospects Bright As Drilling Program Proceeds

By JOHN M. GRANT

A FEW years ago, Upper Canada Mines, 11-year-old gold producer in the east Kirkland Lake area—and the only one between the Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake camps—increased its holdings to over 1,300 acres by acquiring the properties of Brock Gold Mines and Eastward Mines. The foresight of this move on the part of R. R. Brown, president, and his directors, is now beginning to give every evidence of paying off in an important way.

The exploration program since carried out has not only brightened, but also broadened the prospects for the future of the company. On the former Eastward property diamond drilling has located ore values extending along a length of some 2,000 feet, while on the former Brock property parallel breaks to the main ore structure carrying ore of good grade have also been indicated.

The recent interest minewise and marketwise followed results from a couple of deep holes on the new parallel occurrence on the latter property, which appears to be shaping up as a major ore structure. The new development could readily change the whole outlook for the mine, and appears to provide a reason, even at the present stage, for consideration of stepping up mill capacity. The plant, now treating in the neighborhood of 330 tons daily, is not far from the present capacity.

•

A good grade and excellent widths have been apparent in the first holes put out from the 1,000-foot horizon to the north by Upper Canada Mines. The first hole in the area at that level returned an average of $8.28 across better than 78 feet, or $9.82 per ton over a width of 72½ feet. The second hole, 150 feet farther east, cut 81 feet that averaged $10.63, including one section of 20 feet, which averaged $24, and there were other narrower bands almost as good. Values were said to be uniformly satisfactory across the full width, but the average was calculated after cutting down some highly erratic values.

Additional holes are unofficially reported to have extended the length and depth of the big new zone to the north, and drilling is continuing. A second machine is probing from the 1,750-foot level, east of drill holes put out earlier that showed values over narrow widths, on the assumption the wide zone at the 1,000-foot horizon had plunged easterly beyond them. As haulage ways connect the No. 1 and No. 2 shafts at the 375, 1,000 and 1,750-foot horizons, these with drifts at other levels, should provide favorable locations for drilling.

•

In previous operations on the Brock, before Upper Canada Mines took over the property, a shaft was put down to a depth of 600 feet, and underground work carried out on four levels. A considerable amount of drilling was also done, and while values were secured and interesting structure met with, the drilling was too far to the south to pick up the new and recently encountered structure. The belief now is that the new zone is quite separate from that explored by drilling and underground work to a depth of 550 feet by the former owners, and its projection to surface should outcrop in the original Upper Canada ground.

A lot of work will be required to ascertain the extent of the wide section of the zone. Crosscuts will be driven, in addition to drilling, to the zone at the various horizons, and the first at the 1,000-foot horizon, is expected to attain its objective before the end of October.

If additional work proves projection of the ore outcrops as mentioned above, the potentialities of the new development will be much greater than were at first thought. The new orebody occurs in a structure that parallels 450 feet to the north of the main structure, from which practically all production has been obtained to date. It is some 4,000 feet to the east boundary of the large Upper Canada property from the 1,000-foot level discovery, and 5,000 feet to the west boundary.

•

Drilling on the Eastward section of the Upper Canada property, in an area 3,500 feet east of No. 2 shaft, has provided the management with sufficient encouragement to feel that installation of a mining plant and sinking of a new shaft are fully justified. In the case of the ore indications on the Brock claims, however, these can be reached without too much trouble from the present workings.

Drilling on the Eastward ground has been suspended for the time being, and it is understood it is not the intention of the management to undertake immediate sinking of the new shaft. The company will likely carry on in accordance with the long-range plan for development of the extensive holdings which extend for at least two-and-a-half miles. With some five years' ore at the present milling rate available in the No. 1 and No. 2 shaft workings the feeling is that there is no hurry and that the new developments can be handled and brought along in a normal manner.

•

Upper Canada Mines commenced production with shipments to the leased Morris Kirkland mill in October, 1938, and these continued until September, 1939, with output worth $541,023. In October, 1939, the company started its own 165-ton mill, capacity of which was later raised to 400 tons daily. Value of production to the end of 1948 was $11,231,078, while dividend payments, which commenced August, 1940, totalled $1,979,759. Five cents a share was distributed last year, and a payment of 2½ cents a share made in June of this year, with a like amount to be distributed October 31.

While several miles distant from Kerr-Addison—Canada's largest producer of the yellow metal—Upper Canada is in the same general area, with geology little different from the main producing area of Kirkland Lake, and orebodies on breaks subsidiary to the main Larder Lake fault zone. The new drill discoveries are in the centre of the big Upper Canada property. If the ore disclosures now being uncovered warrant, it is understood present mill capacity could be raised to 700 tons daily without great expense.

•

The busiest day in over two years was experienced on the Toronto Stock Exchange on Monday, September 19, following devaluation of the British pound, and in expectation that the Canadian dollar would be treated similarly. Gold stocks skyrocketed with the index touching the highest point since November, 1947.

Some 67 gold issues attained new highs for the year, with all senior producers well ahead with gains up to almost two points. Junior producers showed gains up to 55 cents. Volume was the highest recorded since the boom in Eldona Gold Mines shares in August, 1947. All told more than 4,500,000 shares—most of them golds—were turned over in the five-hour session.

Canadian market traders, however, anticipated a larger devaluation cut than 10 per cent, and those who were speculating on Monday turned to the selling side the following day and took their profits. The result was a sharp reaction in the golds and the index for this group lost more than half of the previous day's advance, but the Toronto market was broader than on Monday. The number of issues traded on Tuesday were 445, against 418 the day before, with 87 stocks gaining, and 251 declining, compared with 300 gains and 55 losses on Monday.

•

Canada's mineral output continues to rise, production of 12 out of 16 of the leading minerals was higher during the month of June than for the corresponding month last year. In the first six months of the year, all but three minerals showed an advance in output.

Production of gold in June this year was 344,125 fine ounces compared with 290,049 in the same month last year. Copper output at 40,517,503 pounds was slightly down from 40,793,623, while lead was up from 22,633,503 pounds in June, 1948, to 28,446,050 pounds. Silver at 2,197,879 compared with 1,320,440 fine ounces last year, and zinc climbed from 38,073,424 pounds to 54,985,455 pounds in June this year. Iron ore of 537,453 tons compared with 184,024 tons a year ago.

•

Lake Shore Mines in recent months has secured interesting results from diamond drilling in the eastern part of the property. Holes intersected a series of veins situated to the north

Save
AND BE SECURE

Most "Fortunes" began by the *saving* of small amounts—*regularly*. The habit grows—and so does the money. You're on the road to financial security—if you begin NOW. Open a Canada Permanent Savings Account. **2% INTEREST PAID.**

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation

Head Office:
320 BAY ST., TORONTO
9-8

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that an extra dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared payable on October 31, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

H. J. Farnan,
Secretary.

PENMANS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October, 1949.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of November to Shareholders of record of the 3rd day of October, 1949.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of November to Shareholders of record of the 17th day of October, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

L. P. ROBERTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MONTREAL,
September 23, 1949.

BURNS & CO. LIMITED

Quarterly Dividend

The fourth quarterly dividend of 30c a share on Class "A" and "B" shares of Burns & Co. Limited will be paid October 28th, 1949, to all shareholders of record as of October 7th, 1949.

National Trust Company Limited is the Transfer Agent, with offices at Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

BURNS & CO. LIMITED
R. J. Dinning,
President.

of those previously explored. One entry has been made into an area on the 5,825-foot level where limited drifting done on one vein has exposed ore over a length of 89 feet. More work will be done on this occurrence and on others of the same series at the 5,825-foot horizon and entry will be made into the area on levels above and below.

In the six months ending June 30, earnings were $825,818, equal to 41.3 cents per share, compared with $823,860, or 41.2 cents a share in the preceding six months, and the slight margin of profit was despite treatment of a lower grade of ore in the second quarter.

•

On the subject of dividends, Delnite Mines, controlled by Sylvanite Gold Mines, is resuming the payment of dividends after a lapse of six years. Two cents a share will be distributed on November 30.

The declaration of the first dividend since 1943 reflects the improved situation as a result of the development of better than average grade ore on the mine's deep levels. In 1948, Delnite earned 9.8 cents a share and profits this year are said to be at least as good.

A dividend of one cent per share is to be paid by Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co., on November 1 to shareholders of record September 30. This is a reduction from the previous rate of two cents per share half-yearly, but directors announce they consider it advisable to conserve cash at the present time by reducing the amount payable. The dividend is being paid out of earnings of previous years and the reason for the reduction is the substantial capital expenditures which have been required in improving the underground facilities at the mine. This work has taken longer than anticipated and has interfered with normal production and reduced current earnings.

Bralorne Mines, British Columbia gold producer, will pay its fourth 1949 dividend in amount of 10 cents a share on October 15. This brings the total for the year to 40 cents a share. Dividend payments were suspended by Bralorne in 1947 and 1948.

It is anticipated that Wright-Hargreaves Mines will establish a regular dividend rate of four cents a share quarterly and put it into effect at once. Wright-Hargreaves' payments have been on an interim basis for the last several years. Current earnings, after expenditures in connection with the opening of the new levels to beyond 7,000 feet, do not cover this disbursement, but the company has ample reserves which can be called upon to meet any deficiency.

•

A dividend payment of five cents per share is to be made on October 1 to shareholders of MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines, Little Long Lac producer, which will be the first distribution in over four and a half years. The last previous payment was of like amount and was made on December 15, 1944. The forthcoming payment will be to shareholders of record September 1. The company's fiscal year ends September 30, and expectations are that net earnings per share will be between five and seven cents, a welcome change after losing money for the past four years. The company's last favorable year was in 1943, when net earnings of close to 13 cents per share were shown, and expectations are that the next fiscal year will be even better than the one nearing an end. Within the next two to three months it is proposed to test the chances, by bulk sampling on the scale of 200 to 250 tons daily of the big new sheared zone of greywacke which has been traced in the past year or so from the fifth to the 11th level. The test will be made in the 300-ton mill unit installed during the war, but never used. If the sampling shows the free milling material to be profitable the overall production rate will naturally be raised. The current mill rate is 550 tons per day. The new zone appears to be a low grade but big tonnage proposition.

•

Output of Ontario gold mines for the first seven months of the current year shows a substantial gain over the like period of 1948. Production to the end of July was $46,525,445 from the treatment of 5,668,846 tons, an average of $8.21 per ton, as compared with $41,003,986 from 4,761,459 tons, or $8.61 per ton, in corresponding seven months last year. Production in July was valued at $6,591,331, an increase of 10.67 per cent from the same month last year when value was $5,955,993. There was a gain of 19.54 per cent in the tonnage milled, while output of gold was up 10.64 per cent. During the month Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines closed down after completing clean-up of the mill.

•

Shares of Ascot Metals Corporation (holding part of the property formerly held by Aldermac Copper Corp.) have been listed on the Montreal Curb Market. Shaft dewatering of the company's Moulton Hill mine was 40 feet below the second level at last report, and rehabilitation of the cleared section well advanced. The proposed program calls for drilling from the third level while the shaft is being deepened to the fourth. Drilling will follow on the fourth level station while the shaft proceeds to fifth, and the same procedure will follow in preparation for the sixth level drive. First new lateral work will be simultaneous drives on the fourth and fifth levels. Ore developed by this program will provide the basis for mill plans. The company anticipates a resumption of production on a 250-ton daily basis. The treasury is reported ample for the present program.

•

An estimated net profit, before write-offs, of $21,237 is reported by Matachewan Consolidated Mines for the three months ended June 30, as compared with $12,879 in the previous quarter, and $8,847 in second quarter of 1948. The higher profit was largely due to a drop in development and operating costs, which declined from $198,575 for the June, 1948, quarter to $178,910 for the period under review. The operating profit of $20,574 for the quarter was for the most part expended in development work which has been deferred, A. G. Fulton, secretary, states. This development is proceeding and consists of sinking the main shaft from the present lowest 1,800-foot level to 2,300 feet where lateral work will be commenced to search for the downward continuation of the present ore bodies and to endeavor to locate new ones.

•

In order to conserve its cash position Barymin Company, Ltd. (formerly Springer, Sturgeon Gold Mines) plans to defer the payment of dividends until the barytes marketing and order position has improved. With the year's development work completed and the ore bins and storage warehouse filled, it was decided, effective July 31, to shut down the plant temporarily until shipments are resumed, probably by mid-September. Sales are down considerably due principally to factors affecting barytes markets as supplied by the wholly owned subsidiary, Canadian Industrial Minerals. Taking into account the proceeds from the sale of the company's ilmenite property and the payment of dividends this year to date of nine cents per share, the working capital position now stands at $843,000, as against $891,000 as at December 31.

•

Anglo-Rouyn Mines, which is shipping its ore to the adjoining property of Powell Rouyn Gold Mines for milling, estimates August production at 4,150 tons, having an average gold content of $9.10—the peak month to date. In July 3,892 tons were shipped with millheads close to the quarter-ounce level. In connection with the deep drilling program, it is reported hole No. 93 at depth of 890 to 1,100 feet cut an altered zone well mineralized with pyrite and minor amounts of sphalerite and chalcopyrite. This hole is 200 feet below the intersection in hole No. 92, from which a composite sample of the core from footage 615 to 650 feet, ran 75.8 per cent silica. The corresponding samples from 607.4 to 635 feet averaged .71 per cent copper and 0.02 oz. gold per ton.

•

The recently located north "C" vein at New Dickenson Mines is responding favorably to development. It has been drifted on the second level for an ore length of 241 feet, which yielded 1,092 tons of development rock averaging $16.45 cut grade. This zone, believed to be the extension of the Campbell Red Lake's north zone, is reported continuing strongly to the northwest, and has approximately 1,050 feet to go to the property boundary. A raise is being driven on the vein and the muck averaged $24.85 cut grade. On the third level two diamond drill holes have returned ore intersections below the second level development and crosscutting on this level is underway. During August, a total of 3,283 tons were milled with an average grade of $12 per ton, and a recovery of 81.8 per cent, the most profitable production month to date.

•

A sum of $150,000 cash has been paid Joliet-Quebec Mines by Noranda Mines, which has leased a 25-acre block of ground, and work is now well underway extending the drift from the Noranda 1,200-foot level into the leased area, W. B. Maxwell, president, informs shareholders in the annual report. The drift extending from the Noranda north boundary into the leased area will be around 3,000 feet in length and will in itself provide some likely exploration work as well as afford a location for future deeper work. The cost of running the drift will be paid for by Noranda and most of the drift will be through ground owned by Joliet and not in the leased area. Now that Joliet has some funds exploration work is contemplated on other interesting sections of the property.

•

Deep drilling from the 1,000-foot horizon of the Sherritt Gordon Mines property at Lynn Lake, Northern Manitoba, is now proceeding from a station located east of the "A" orebody. The deeper drilling of this orebody will be keenly watched in view of the excellent results secured in drifting, crosscutting and horizontal diamond drilling at the 1,000-foot level, where dimensions and grade are well above that indicated by the preliminary drilling of the orebody from surface. The first hole will cut the big orebody at 1,250 feet, the second at 1,750 and the third at a depth of 2,000 feet. This drilling is expected to go a long way toward indicating the additional ore tonnage necessary to lead to production plans.

MODERN MAPPING goes on in England just as in Canada and in both cases the task is entrusted to the Air Force. Reminiscent of the war, here is a scene in the briefing room. Note the map mosaic on wall.

Money at Work

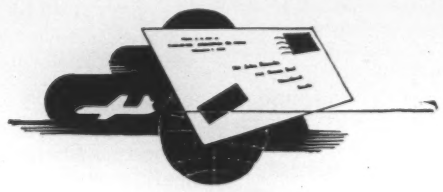
Money, like man, was made to work. Whether money is employed by investing it in Government Bonds or in sound Industrial Securities is a matter for the individual investor to decide.

If you have personal savings to invest, or are charged with the investment of funds for a business or institution, we invite you to consult us about the matter. Any recommendations we make are based upon known facts about each security and have due regard to safety of principal, regularity of income and ready marketability.

Immediate and careful attention will be given to your inquiry.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.



ANSWERS
to your investment problems by mail

Investing by mail is prompt, simple and dependable. For many people, it is the most convenient and satisfactory method of attending to investments.
We assist investors by mail, analyzing their needs, submitting opinions and providing constant information regarding any securities in which they may be interested.
If you will write us, we shall be glad to explain further details of investing by mail and to send you a copy of our booklet "Investments".

LISTED STOCKS
Buying and Selling Orders accepted for execution at regular rates of commission on the Toronto, Montreal and New York stock exchanges.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED
Established 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
LONDON HAMILTON KITCHENER QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 251

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1949 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 9th September, 1949.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

"PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 13"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending September 30th, 1949, payable October 20th, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Problem of Making Passenger Ships Fire Safe Must Be Solved

By GEORGE GILBERT

Although fire is one of the principal dangers to a vessel at sea or in port, the probability of any serious fire occurring and getting out of control is regarded as lower than in most land structures because of the superior discipline usually prevailing on shipboard. However, experience shows that preventive as well as remedial measures are needed to make passenger ships fire safe.

AS THE safety of so many lives is involved, there is every reason, in the case of passenger vessels, for insisting upon the adoption of the most adequate safeguards against fire that are now available. It must be admitted that the fire record shows that much of the existing ship construction does not restrict the spread of fire from the area of origin, and that the fire protection equipment in use in many cases is not sufficient to cope with a major fire. Practical measures must be taken to reduce the combustibility of, and to prevent the spread of fire in passenger ships.

To a certain extent marine underwriters, who must meet the bill for most of the property loss in ship fires, have the remedy in their own hands, but while there has been much discussion among them, they have not as a rule considered it desirable to lay down stringent rules and standards with respect to fireworthiness for ships and to penalize departures therefrom. Marine underwriters generally regard it as their province to assess hazards as they find them rather than attempt to control them. Risk improvement and loss prevention have not become a feature of marine underwriting as they have in other lines of insurance, such as fire and casualty.

Startling Loss Of Life

It is only when the burning of some passenger vessel occurs, with heavy loss of life, that the public becomes aroused to the serious menace of such fires and to the need of providing better safeguards against them. Even with a system of fire patrols in effect and maintained on a clocking system, experience shows that the human element may enter the picture in a way not contemplated. Ship fires have occurred in which it has been proved that while the fire patrol system was effective in bringing about an early discovery of the blaze, it did not result in equally speedy extinguishment.

There is no doubt that in passenger vessels the spread of a fire is greatly facilitated by luxury equipment. Wood-panelling, which should be fire-resistant, is not always so, in some cases being finished with highly flammable paint and varnish. Though the risk of a fire taking a strong hold in the saloon of a large ship is not very great, if an efficient watch system is maintained day and night and first-aid fire-fighting equipment is readily available, the long corridors and the series of cabins with their highly finished wood work present a constant menace.

There is one lesson which should have been well learned by this time, and that is, that on board the modern passenger vessel fires must be discovered and dealt with in their incipiency, as otherwise the type of construction and material generally used render their extinction very difficult if not altogether impossible. That is why there is a growing body of opinion in favor of the more general installation of automatic sprinklers in passenger ships. These well-proven appliances are today protecting virtually every kind of structure on land, and there is no good reason why they should not be just as effectively used to protect lives and property on shipboard.

In fact, sprinklers have been in use for years on a number of vessels with excellent results. One objection which has been raised to this on shipboard is that sprinklers pipes would be subject to severe stress and strain in heavy weather, but, of course, they would not be any more subject to such factors than the numerous pipe services already found in a modern passenger vessel than the supply of hot and cold water, etc.

Undoubtedly there are many obstructions in a large vessel which prevent firefighters from concentrating their full strength upon a fire, and these furnish an additional reason for the use of sprinklers, which deal with an outbreak in its earliest stages and which concentrate their discharge upon the seat of the fire instead of dissipating it, as firemen with their hose lines cannot avoid doing.

First Record

As shown by the first record, many classes of buildings on shore have been transformed from extremely hazardous risks into safe ones by the installation of automatic sprinklers, and there would seem to be no insuperable difficulty in successfully protecting passenger ships by the same means. To those familiar with this well-proved method of automatically detecting and fighting fire at its source, the wonder is that it has not already been more widely adopted on the modern passenger vessel, which certainly constitutes a fire risk as great as almost any shore building.

In ships which carry cargo as well as passengers, the problem of dealing with fires in cargo holds is a difficult one. In the vessels which were built during the war for the United States Maritime Commission, the materials used were incombustible, so that about all that could burn in any event was the cargo, certain stores, and the personal effects, bedding and drapes, etc., of the passenger and crew accommodations.

To prevent cargo catching fire from spontaneous combustion, the holds were provided with mechanical ventilators. The air inlets and outlets were screened to prevent sparks or lighted cigarettes from falling into the hold space. Improved electrical equipment, including the use of armored cable, adequately protected control, ground detector lamps, thermal overload relays, and proper choice of motors to prevent excessive overloading, all contributed to long life expectancy and freedom from serious fire hazard.

Fire detection was both automatic and by systematic patrol, including permanent watchmen's records. Between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., a fire patrol every 20 minutes was required where public spaces were not fitted with fire detecting systems, and every hour where such safeguards were used. In case of cargo spaces, an automatic smoke detector was used to give an alarm, visible on cargo ships, and visible and audible on passenger ships, in case fire or smoke was present in any cargo hold space.

In the fire detector cabinet the smoke was to be seen issuing from a numbered orifice, indicating the space where smoke was present. A continuous sampling of the air from each space was played on by a beam of light; a photo-electric cell and relay system was used to give an audible alarm and shown on an annunciator in case the slightest trace of smoke showed in any sample. The air sample could also be discharged into the pilot house so that smoke could be detected by smell. The same tube used to draw an air sample from a cargo space could also be used to flood the cargo space with CO gas, which would extinguish the fire without damage to cargo or electrical machinery.

•

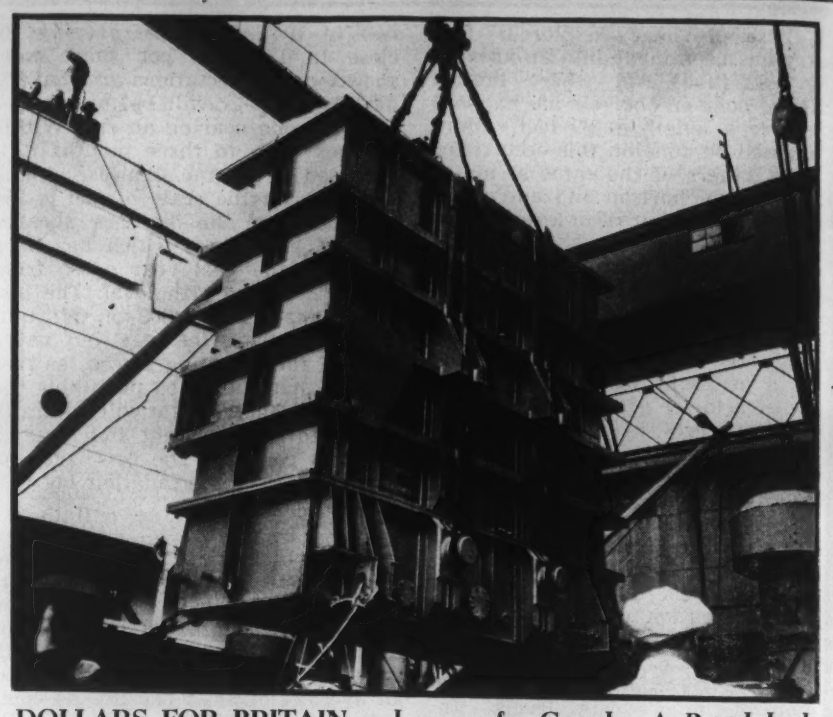
Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Is the Continental Casualty Company, with head office for Canada at Toronto, a safe and dependable company to insure with. It is offering a new family Polio Protection Policy which appeals to me and has brought this question to my mind.

Y.E.J., Three Hills, Alta.

Continental Casualty Company, with principal office in Chicago, Ill., and Canadian head office in Toronto, was incorporated in 1897 and has been doing business in Canada since 1917. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the government at Ottawa for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders. Latest published government figures show that its net admitted assets in Canada at the end of 1947 were $3,894,308, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $2,770,717, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $1,123,651. All claims are readily collectable and the company is safe to insure with.



DOLLARS FOR BRITAIN and power for Canada: A British-built 60,000 KVA transformer shown being unloaded at Montreal for the 125,000 and 66,000 volt systems between Montreal and Shawinigan.

A European Customs Union Could Hasten Recovery

By ERNEST WAENGLER

The indirect benefits which European countries were to derive from the "Little Marshall Plan"—a system for the inter-European exchange of goods—have been disappointing. There has been an ever-increasing mass of bilateral agreements which have been detrimental to the economic health of Europe as a whole. Ernest Waengler, who is now in Europe, reports a growing conviction among economists and businessmen there, that a customs union offers the best way of eliminating these short sighted agreements. He sets out below the problems associated with customs union.

ONE of the most important aspects of E.C.A., and possibly the only one that will have an effect beyond the duration of the Marshall Plan, is the strong case it is making for economic unity between the participating countries. Every day the necessity for greater freedom in exchanging goods, transferring funds and producing for each other's needs is becoming more evident. Ultimately this trend may develop into a European customs union formed after the pattern of the Benelux countries.

The "Study Group for a European Customs Union" in Brussels, founded under the auspices of E.C.A., was especially created with that goal in view. It may well become as important a factor in Europe's recovery as the Marshall Plan itself. So far the group has had to limit its work to theoretical studies and it has, therefore, received little publicity in the world press.

The possibility of a European customs union, which has been the subject of discussion and speculation ever since the turn of the century, was first revived at the Paris conference of the Marshall Plan countries in 1947. The delegates agreed on a statement, that the removal of customs barriers between European countries would be of great help in solving the problems of currency and exchange, which are still the primary obstacle to European recovery.

There are, of course, vast difficulties to be overcome, for Europe does not present a homogeneous economic structure. It consists of countries in widely different stages of industrialization, development of natural resources, density of population etc., not to mention the existence of deep-rooted national and political prejudices.

The countries which agreed to participate in the Study Group are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Turkey, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and, as an observer, the Western German republic.

The Group is concerned with the preparation of a plan for a customs union according to the principles of the Havana Charter (Art .44). This defines a customs union as the replacing of two or more customs areas by one through the removal of customs barriers and other restrictions within the area, and the establishment of one tariff for the trade between the area and countries outside of it. The Havana Charter also permits certain compromises in case of unfavorable exchange relations, food shortages etc. and even the establishment of import and export quotas, as well as restrictions on payments between the participating countries.

No Higher

An important principle of the Havana Charter, from the point of view of Canadian and American traders, is the condition that, while the customs union should facilitate trade between the participants, it must not under any circumstances restrict trade with areas outside the union. In other words, the tariff of the newly created customs area must not be higher than the average tariffs of the participating countries before the union.

To assure adherence to these principles, any newly created customs unions are subject to the supervision and approval of the International Trade Organization.

Since the Study Group first convened in November 1947, it concentrated on the legal and technical aspects of existing customs unions, such as the Benelux states. Widely divergent laws and administrative systems present one of the greatest obstacles to the establishment of customs unions.

The Group first of all recommended a common terminology for the definition of tariff items, a common basis for determining duties, common definitions of values and the amounts of customs duties. Contrary to the practice in many European countries, the value for duty was defined as the price at which goods are bought and sold under normal competitive conditions.

In May 1948, a permanent Tariff Bureau was created which has since completed the draft of a general tariff scheme containing 1,349 tariff items. The next step will be the determination of the rates of duty which are to be applied to each item. To Canadian exporters who hope to find or maintain export opportunities in Europe that part of the negotiations is obviously the most important one and will bear careful watching.

In addition, a Subcommittee on Customs Procedure is working on problems concerning the uniform administration of the new tariff, arbitration in matters of valuation and exemptions from duty.

Fortunately the Group did not concern itself entirely with technical problems, but also with the broader economic aspects of a customs union. Obviously the elimination of customs barriers will have a tremendous effect on the industries of Europe. Many manufacturers, who depend on tariff protection, will not survive, while, on the whole, smaller countries will be at an advantage through the opening-up of larger markets.

Special problems are presented by countries with overseas dominions or colonies, with whom they are now trading on a preference basis. Great Britain, for example, would obtain an advantage over the other participants by maintaining the present Empire Preference System, which could not easily be extended to the rest of Europe. It would not on the other hand be practical to include such territories as Canada into a European customs union without upsetting the balance of her trade with the other countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Three Methods

The delegates recommended three different methods, whereby the transition from the present European economy to a customs union could be effected. First, successive elimination of duties on individual tariff items; second, the creation of regional customs unions, like Benelux, France-Italy etc., which would gradually merge into a European union; and third, the immediate abolishment of tariff barriers on all goods between all European countries with subsequent elimination of the differences in customs laws, indirect taxation, administrative procedure, etc.

For obvious reasons, progress on the economic level has been much slower than on the technical level. However, it is encouraging to see that there has been some degree of understanding between traditional competitors and enemies. Besides, the transition from a seller's to a buyer's market in most countries has given the negotiations a sense of urgency, without which they would have bogged down in wrangling and jockeying for bargaining positions.

Clarkson, Gordon & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • London • Winnipeg • Calgary • Vancouver
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 WELLINGTON ST. WEST • TORONTO

Comments

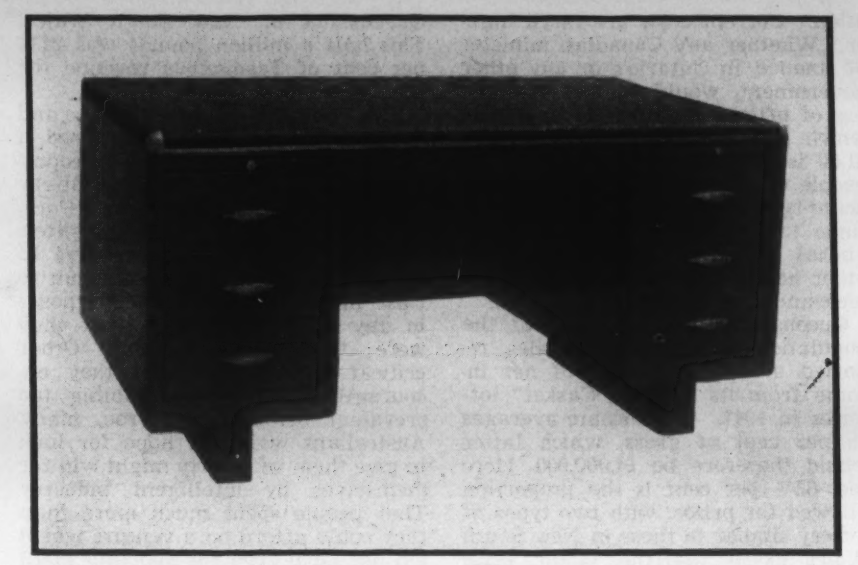
(*Continued from page* 23)

ticularly useful. It represents only a transfer of demand from the more distant to the nearer future: it adds nothing to the sterling area's dollar earnings over a period of years.

There can be no pretence that such projects as capital investment by Americans in the sterling area have any bearing on the short-term problem—if they have any bearing on the problem at all. There is a danger in this kind of arrangement. Since American businesses would need years, even with government backing, to promote capital development in the under-developed areas, the sterling countries may be persuaded to sell existing assets—gold and copper mines for instance—to gain dollars quickly. A part of the proceeds of such sales would be used to finance Britain's purchases of quite inessential items such as tobacco and films; even to buy food and raw materials one does not lightly dispose of long-term assets—as Britain knows now that she has "eaten" the Argentine railways.

There was a studied vagueness in the references to oil and shipping, and until positive action is taken to increase dollar earnings from these "invisibles" (for oil is so classified) it will be wise to ignore them.

If Americans on the commercial plane are as understanding as the Administration in its attitude to the use of Marshall dollars, some big advances can be made in closing the dollar gap. The oil interests can promote the use of sterling oil in Europe (including Britain herself) and further afield. And the relaxation of import restrictions (in the broadest sense) which have made trading with America so difficult can open the dollar market to a wide range of goods, even though in most lines the home manufacturer will still enjoy advantages. But past experience teaches caution in assessing progress when high principles are translated into hard practice.



OFFICE DESK. The modern steel desk has assumed a fairly standard form. Added refinements appear in the rounded corners and the edges.

Principles Of Design In Manufacturing

By D. W. BUCHANAN

TODAY we can observe everywhere in the western world, among both informed consumers and manufacturers, a growing emphasis on functional grace and utility as the basic requisites for good design in articles made for everyday use.

To help in this purpose, the National Gallery of Canada publishes a booklet which contains photographs of a number of manufactured objects, created and made in Canada, which have been considered worthy of inclusion in the Canadian Design Index.

The principles which determined whether an object would be included in the index can best be explained by listing certain questions to which an affirmative answer was required. These questions can be grouped in three main categories. First, "Form and Commodity"—Is the form suitable to the functions of the object? Is there a harmonious relationship of all parts? Is the design as simple as it can be? Is there no unnecessary or meaningless ornament? (This also implies the absence of any attempts to add unnecessary material in order to give a false appearance of solidity or a false appearance of streamlining). Is the use of texture and color both honest and logical in relation to the material used and the function of the object?

Under the category "Production" it is asked: Is the object mechanically efficient? Is the material used a suitable one in regard to the function of the object and the manufacturing processes used?

The third category is "Originality." Is the design original, or, if an adaptation, is the adaptation both logical and original?

If the answer to all these questions is "yes," then the product is listed as an original Canadian design. Economic as well as aesthetic reasons have guided the members of the committee in their decision to set such strict standards.

In manufactured goods, one must also place great emphasis on how appropriate and economic the various elements of design may be in relation to the particular type of machine production used.

Today, mass production, whether in metals, glass, plastics, ceramics or the more scientific uses of wood, can usually be described as involving three separate acts. The first is the designing of a tool or mould. The second is the construction of this tool or mould by some skilled workman. The third is the rapid turning out of the object by a machine. This tendency is everywhere to simplify and speed up production. But simplifications in design, while bringing a saving of cost, should also bring other virtues, such as shapes and finishes that are easier to handle and clean.

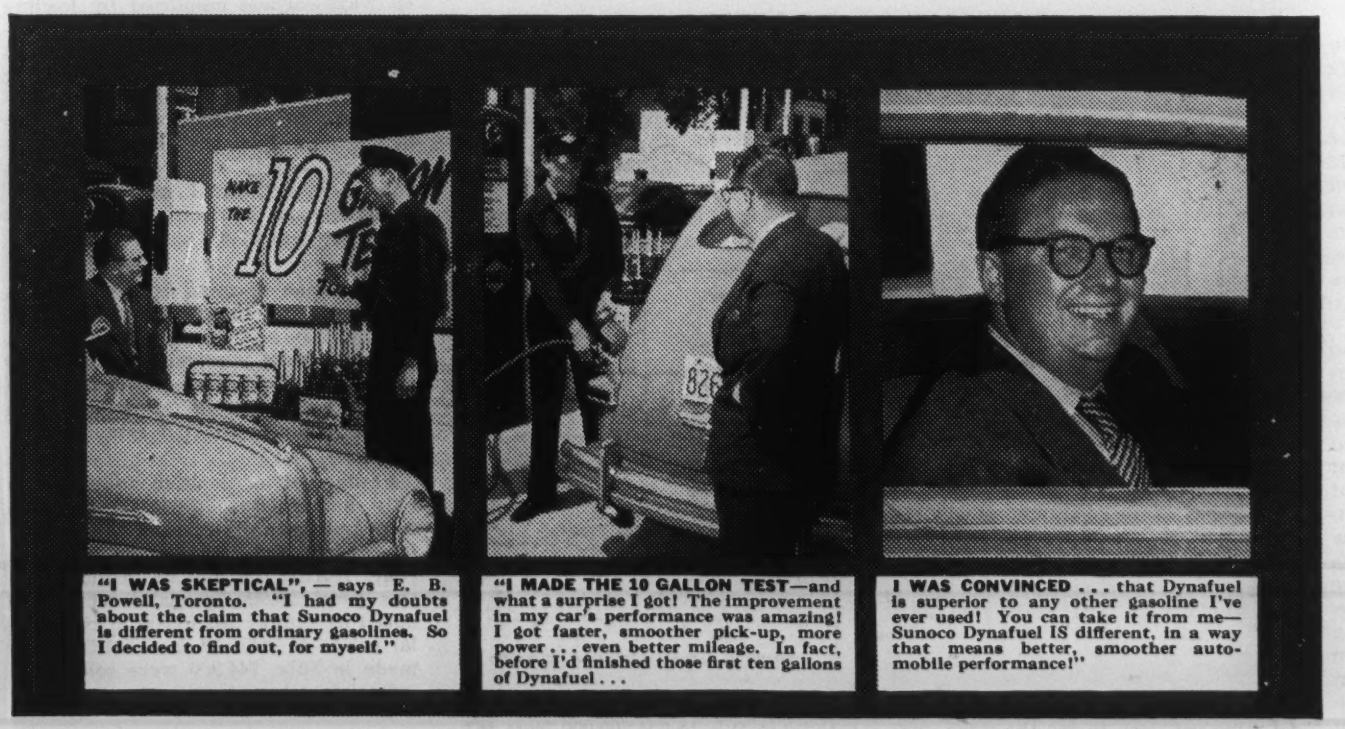
While many Canadian manufacturers or sales departments understand these principles of design, others do not. There is in practice much needless copying of old-fashioned ornamentation. At the other extreme there is an increasing tendency to misapply the principles of "streamlining," as when curves devised to allow for the minimum of wind resistance in fast-moving locomotives and airplanes are used in designing such immobile objects as radios.

This kind of streamlining has become the fad of the moment. Thirty years from now it will doubtless appear as faded and jejune as do today those fronds and curves imitating the vegetable growth of plants and trees which characterized decorations and furnishings of the early 1900's.

SETTEE and chair. Simplicity, solidity and comfort have justified the inclusion of these items in the Canadian Design Index for the year.

WSA
WESTERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE. WINNIPEG
BRANCH OFFICES
Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta.
McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Sask.
221 A-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
407 Avenue Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.

MOTORISTS DISCOVER ALL GASOLINES ARE NOT ALIKE!



"I WAS SKEPTICAL", — says E. B. Powell, Toronto. "I had my doubts about the claim that Sunoco Dynafuel is different from ordinary gasolines. So I decided to find out, for myself."

"I MADE THE 10 GALLON TEST—and what a surprise I got! The improvement in my car's performance was amazing! I got faster, smoother pick-up, more power . . . even better mileage. In fact, before I'd finished those first ten gallons of Dynafuel . . .

I WAS CONVINCED . . . that Dynafuel is superior to any other gasoline I've ever used! You can take it from me—Sunoco Dynafuel IS different, in a way that means better, smoother automobile performance!"

THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN MOTORISTS NOW SAY . . .
"I'LL NEVER GO BACK TO ORDINARY GASOLINE"
AFTER MAKING THE . . .
10 GALLON TEST
WITH
SUNOCO DYNAFUEL

MAKE THE 10 GALLON TEST IN YOUR CAR AND DISCOVER DYNAFUEL'S...

1. LONG MILEAGE
2. HIGH KNOCKLESS POWER
3. FAST ACCELERATION
4. QUICK STARTS

10 GALLONS OF SUNOCO DYNAFUEL WILL CONVINCE YOU!

Lottery Revenue Unlikely To Meet Hospital Needs

By ISABEL ATKINSON

The writer was in New Zealand, and Australia, much of last year gathering information about social welfare, particularly housing, health and hospitalization services. The part which state lotteries play in financing public hospitals invited scrutiny. Some data were obtained while in Perth, W.A., and in Brisbane, Queensland's capital, but most of it was acquired in Sydney, N.S.W., and checked with what official records could be found. Administration appeared to be businesslike and economical. Ballots are open to the public and prize lists are published in the press within two days of the draw. Incidentally this uses a lot of space in papers which can't get enough newsprint for full reports of daily news. Plenty of people think it's a "crook" way of helping hospitals, but like to take an occasional fling on the chance of winning a big prize.

Articles by this writer on New Zealand health and social services have been featured in a number of Canadian dailies.

IN A recent article in SATURDAY NIGHT (August 23) Fergus Cronin outlined arguments for legalization of state lotteries in Canada. There was an implication that it was illogical and undemocratic to maintain the out-dated Victorian prejudice against this form of gambling. Presumably the main opposition argument is a moral one, that gambling is an evil which would inevitably undermine the character of individuals or states continuously indulging in it. Figures were quoted of the high percentage of voters in public opinion polls who favored State Lotteries. Close to 90 per cent it appears, do not think it would jeopardize Canadian character, or do not think the undermining would be serious.

If these voters had been deciding a case in which most of the factors had been clearly presented their opinion might carry more weight. But, although there are state lotteries in South America and some European countries, and the well-known Irish Sweepstake, Canadians have little knowledge of what it would cost and what the net revenue might be from such a venture in this Dominion. The statement that France suspended its state lotteries in 1938, after five years' operation, because only 3½ per cent of total receipts remained to enrich the Treasury indicates one of the less satisfying possibilities in this game.

Long Experience

Some of the Australian states have had a long experience with state lotteries. They appear to be efficiently run and the net return is probably as high as can be hoped for, with main prizes big enough to keep up the demand for tickets. Official records disclose the percentage of gross receipts used for prizes, for administration and commissions, and the net return available for hospitals and charitable institutions. Canadians do not need to take any leap in the dark. They can look at this record of their Australian cousins and find out what it costs to raise money for hospitals in this way.

One of the sights of Sydney is the crowd which may be seen any day milling around the entrance to the State of New South Wales' Lotteries Building. Men and women, young and old, rich and poor alike, are all represented. They gradually elbow their way inside, queueing up at wickets, waiting their turn to pay for the ticket which may bring them the worldly hope they have set their hearts upon by one turn of fortune's wheel. Besides this central agency run by the government, there are a thousand little holes and corners, at sidewalk stands, in candy and tobacco and barber shops, and many other spots, where the optimist, often a steady customer, may pay his money and get his lucky chance. A lot of these agents do nothing else for a living and might otherwise be in productive employment in labor-short Australia.

Ticket sales are continuous. There are one hundred thousand tickets in each lottery. When this number has been sold, the list is "closed". The draw is made. Another list is opened. Tickets for the ordinary lottery cost 5s./6d. (.85 cents), so the receipts total £27,500 each time. In 1947 the big first prize was increased from £5,000 to £6,000. Other prizes range from £1,000 down to £10, and a thousand small awards of $5 each provide the "come-on" which keeps the buyers trying. Five of these lotteries were closed within eight days at the time this report was being made.

This is not all. Either because one cannot have too much of a good thing or it might be in competition with Queensland's "Golden Casket" or Tasmania's "Tattersall's," a special lottery with a "Mammoth" first prize of £12,000, was introduced in 1947 when the other prize was upped from £5,000 to £6,000. Tickets for the "Special" cost 10/- each. Again, 100,000 tickets are sold before the sweep closes for the draw, giving a gross "take" of £50,000 each time. Two of these sold out within the month. A reasonable estimate of the number of lotteries held during 1948, is 200 of the ordinary and 20 of the special, or 22,000,000 "chances" in the year. Gross receipts would approximate $6,500,000, ($21,125,000.)

New South Wales has a population of three million, largest of any Australian state, about 40 per cent of the whole Commonwealth. It spends about $7.00 per capita, annually, on its sweep stakes. Tickets are sold in other states, in New Zealand, even further afield, but most sales are in New South Wales with a high proportion going to the 1,500,000 residents of Sydney.

Prize Money

What do the people of the State get for this? From lottery proceeds 63½ per cent is paid out in prize money, free of state or federal income tax. Expenses take from three to four per cent. Just less than one third is left. Of more than six million pounds spent on lottery tickets in 1947, about two million pounds was left in the Treasury for hospitals. The revenue acquired in this "painless" way is steady and abundant. Indeed, it increases year by year.

But it is not abundant in the sense that it provides amply for the objectives it is to cover. It was to provide for operating and capital expenditure for the account of the Hospital and Charities Commission. Leaving out capital costs, and maintenance of other charitable institutions, operating costs of public hospitals in New South Wales in 1945 were £4,000,000, and there has been a rapid increase since, not yet checked. Originally designed to provide funds for building hospitals in a less painful way than by the imposition of taxes, the general hospital picture in the lottery-conducting states as elsewhere, is one of shortage of beds and equipments, with urgent need for modernization or replacement of older hospitals, within a costly program of extension and coordination.

It is 17 years since New South Wales inaugurated its lotteries. The 200 lotteries of 1948 are almost twice the annual average over the whole period, which gives an idea of how they have increased. This drain of $1,760,000 per month, or $21,125,000 per annum, in terms of Canadian money would work out proportionately for a population the size of Ontario's, to annual ticket sales of $30,000,000 if they bought with the same frequency, and would mean nearly $10,000,000 for hospitals. This is a tidy sum, but much less than half Ontario's 1944 cost of hospital operation. Current costs are much higher. Whether any Canadian minister of finance, in Ontario's or any other government, would survive the giving of official approval to a scheme which paid out over $2.00 to collect $1.00 is another question. Ontario's people would need to contract a very acute type of gambling fever, or continue to pay for most of their provincial hospital outlay, as well as other health services, by the old, unpleasant way of the tax-gatherer.

Queensland, with one-third of the population of New South Wales, reported a million pounds of net income from its "Golden Casket" lotteries in 1947. Net income averages 25 per cent of gross, which latter would therefore be £4,000,000. Here too, 63½ per cent is the proportion allowed for prizes, with two types of lottery similar to those in New South Wales, except that the "Giant" prize was £15,000, a very attractive lure. Altogether about £2,500,000 was paid out that year to the few lucky winners who shared most of the wealth which ticket-buyers lavished on this dream chase. Queensland has conducted lotteries for over 30 years.

In the Queensland Legislature the Opposition complained that expenditure of lottery revenue was not included in the annual estimates submitted for parliamentary approval but that the Finance Minister alone assumed the power to decide how this windfall should be spent. Undoubtedly this net gain is a substantial addition to hospital funds, but it is only a fraction of what is needed, and it is an expensive way of collecting revenue.

Approved

Western Australia has approved the operation of Lotteries by an Independent, non-profit Commission for Hospital and Charitable Aid.

Tasmania runs no government lottery but collects licence fees and taxes on ticket sales of the privately operated "Tattersall's". It also collects income tax on lottery prizes, the only state which does so. This gives it a proportionately higher per capita return than any other state from this source. In 1944-5 it garnered over £500,000 in all, about 65 per cent of which was the income tax on prize money. This works out at £2 of revenue per capita per annum, more than twice as much per head as Queensland or New South Wales. This half a million pounds was 24½ per cent of Tasmania's revenue for that year.

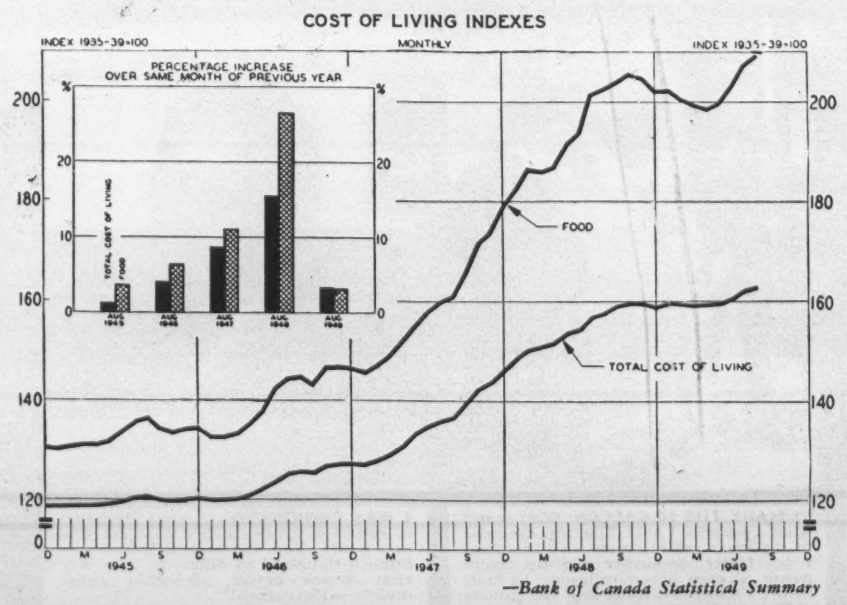
The two other states, Victoria and South Australia, have maintained a determined resistance to all proposals that they should adopt the lottery system. In S. Australia a Royal Commission reported in 1934 that lotteries took from the many to give to the few and made it more difficult to raise money for charitable purposes in any other way. Also that they were thoroughly unsound. Other critical opinion was that they encouraged a trend to gambling too prevalent before. That, too, many Australians wait and hope for luck to give them what they might win for themselves by intelligent industry That people spent much more than they could afford on a venture which did not have even the sporting thrill a bet on the races affords. There are the States where labor governments are not in power, where policies maintain a more orthodox financial attitude in other fields besides those of hospital finance. Labor, where it is in power in Australia, is not averse to unearned income, apparently, if it comes as a lottery prize.

In Canada?

After reviewing the Australian lotteries, questions arise as to what would happen if Canadians decided to have them. Would there be both federal and provincial gambles? Would there be other lotteries, for other good causes, besides those run by the government? How would they be supervised? If the provinces were allowed to monopolize this privilege, would not the provinces with the larger populations, able to operate bigger and better lotteries, with more frequent draws and more glittering prizes, drain ticket money out of the smaller provinces, to the lasting annoyance of revenue-hungry treasurers there? Would ticket money be taxed, where the buyer lived, or where the ticket was sold, or not at all? Would governments encourage the "good cause" by exempting prize money from income tax?

These are a few of the $64.00 questions we ought to ask before we get rid of the problems created by the existing law and its enforcement, with the likelihood of getting ourselves into much greater difficulties.

BUSINESS BRIEFS



—*Bank of Canada Statistical Summary*

DEPARTMENT store sales were up nine per cent during the week ending September 17 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All provinces shared in the rise except Alberta where there was a decrease of one per cent. Largest gain of 21 per cent was registered in Manitoba, followed closely by Saskatchewan with an increase of 20 per cent, and the Maritimes 19 per cent. The increase in Ontario was eight per cent, British Columbia six per cent, and Quebec two per cent.

•

In July trade with the United States, both imports and exports were lower in value than in June, imports showing the greater decline. On the other hand, the value of exports was below June last year and that of imports higher. As a result, Canada's deficit on merchandise account with the United States decreased in July to $54,200,000 from $61,300,000 in June, but it was substantially greater than the deficit of $28,600,000 for July, 1948.

•

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on September 15 amounted to 130,360,000 bushels as compared with 106,668,400 on September 8 and 126,121,300 on the corresponding date last year.

•

New records were established in July in highway traffic between Canada and the United States. The total number of vehicles to cross the border into Canada —almost 1,500,000—has never been exceeded in any month either before or after the war. Previous records were broken both by the number of American vehicles entering Canada and the number of Canadian vehicles returning from the United States. American entries exceeded the previous peak of July, 1948, by seven per cent and Canadian vehicles returned in 18 per cent greater volume than in August, 1947, when the former high mark was set.

•

Canada had a favorable balance of trade with all countries of $12,800,000 in July, up from $6,900,000 in June but below last year's July figure of $28,400,000. For the seven months ended July the credit balance was $41,900,000 as against $177,200,000 for the corresponding period in 1948.

•

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in July were substantially higher than in June and July last year, while imports rose only moderately over June and were unchanged from a year ago. The credit balance with the United Kingdom accordingly increased in the month, amounting to $41,700,000 compared with $34,100,000 in the previous month and $27,100,000 in July last year.

•

Loadings of railway revenue freight during the week ending September 17 totalled 86,039 cars compared with 73,540 in the preceding week and 90,852 in the corresponding week last year. The cumulative total for the 37 weeks ending September 17 was down 3.2 per cent from the same period in 1948.

•

The commercial pack of canned peas this year is down sharply from 1948, amounting to 4,607,655 dozen cans compared with 7,839,997. The net weight of contents, at 61,747,473 pounds, is approximately half the 1948 total.

•

Canadian farmers realized a cash income of $1,056,500,000 from the sale of farm products during the first six months of this year, according to preliminary estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was 14.7 per cent over the 1948 cash income of $921,400,000 for the same period and an increase of 45.9 per cent over the $724,300,000 received during the first half of 1947.

•

Sales and purchases of securities between Canada and other countries were considerably lower in July, the volume of trade amounting to $20,900,000 as compared with $79,200,000 in the preceding month and $34,900,000 in July last year. Sales exceeded purchases by $900,000 as compared with a large purchase balance in June.

•

Average weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners employed by leading manufacturing establishments in Canada at July 1 amounted to $41.38 as compared with $40.43 at the beginning of June when the observance of holidays had affected the situation. In the heavy manufactured goods class the average weekly wage was $45.20 as compared with $43.77, and in the non-durable goods division the figure was $37.57 as against $37.06.

•

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia totalled 250,811 M feet in May as compared with 210,821 M in May last year, an increase of 16 per cent. Production of coast mills showed an advance of 7.9 per cent and interior mills up 40.2 per cent.

•

Production of leather footwear in July amounted to 2,321,500 pairs as compared with 3,249,500 in the preceding month and 1,953,300 in July last year. During the first seven months of this year, 20,990,700 pairs were produced as against 18,213,900 in the similar period of 1948. Of the 2,321,500 pairs made in July, 744,200 were soled with materials other than leather.

•

Output from the coal tar distillation industry in Canada in 1948 was valued at $8,077,000, or 27 per cent more than in 1947. Production of creosote oil totalled 11,044,351 gallons at $2,678,993 in 1948; refined tars amounted to 2,443,658 gallons valued at $416,869 and pitch totalled 87,614 tons at $2,511,114.

•

Value of inventories held by manufacturing industries appears to have risen slightly during July, while noticeable declines in shipments were shown.

•

Production of coal in Canada was 1 per cent lower in August than in the corresponding month last year, but was up one per cent in the first eight months of the year. Imports were down 51 per cent in the month and 25 per cent in the cumulative period.